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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,964—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	6294	E. Spicer	12th Sept.
M. L. ARABIA	7902	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	6294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7536	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	4,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guionnet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S, N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Iveilich	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATHIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich.	4,225	18th Sept. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansterger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages

Apply to E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 11th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mavani Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
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ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles,... ..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	20th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
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WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY
THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price; it may be the Style; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	10	8
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Winicker	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for: MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in B. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1903, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY, Secretary.

Bombay 8th August, 1903.

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 6th DIVIDEND of Rs. 20-0-0 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the year ending 31st July 1903, has been declared, and will be paid, at the Company's Registered Office on and after MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th September 1903, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Sindar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th September 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

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ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS,

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(Demy 8vo., cloth, pp. 500 and I—XXIV.)

BY

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK, B.A., LL.B., Author of "Orion," Editor "Kesari," &c.

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FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

Rs. 16,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 16 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application and the balance on or before Saturday, 31st October, 1903.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full. The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on THURSDAY, 17th September 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause II of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20 clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879), until further order.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August, 1903.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.

ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.

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URINALS, Angle and Flat.

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SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and of the ACBAR MANUFACTURING and PRESS Co., Ltd., "and reduced."

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING and PRESS Co., Ltd., "and reduced." ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a resolution REDUCING the CAPITAL of the above Company from Rupees 2 Lacs to Rupees 1 Lac and 50 thousand, was on the 4th day of September, 1903, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Russell and is now pending. The said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Honorable Mr. Justice Russell on the 8th day of October, 1903.—Bombay, dated the 7th day of September, 1903.

PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Petitioners.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

23RD, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER AND 1ST, 3RD, and 15TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 8th September, 1903.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st September, 1903.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department: Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M. A. Oriel.

Principal of the Girls' Department: Miss KIMMINS, Z. B. M. M., &c., &c.

Assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Hoshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1903, at 2-15 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balancesheet for the year ended 30th June, 1903.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th September to 23rd September 1903, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1903.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

THE SCHOOL will REOPEN, for the work of another term on the 5th OCTOBER, 1903.

The Headmaster again desires to point out that the School year begins on the 1st October.

Boys who do not enter before January necessarily lose a considerable portion of their marks, and a corresponding portion of the work of the Standard in which they may be placed.

The work of an entire class cannot, of course, be put back to meet the convenience of individuals who join late.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices. DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains. OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY. Seize this Opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,

38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

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Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

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BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.

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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

AUCTION SALE Mr. of M. P. Duran's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, &c., at Edward House, Apollo Bunder, near Saluting Battery, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—At Crawford's Rooms, late Mr. C. W. L. Jackson's Law Library to be SOLD by order of the Administrator General, on 9th Instant.

WANTED, from say 1st November 1903, an entirely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill or a FLAT in Fort (4 Bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, a drawing room and a dining room.) Apply stating terms to FRENCH BANK.

WANTED at once a trained ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department, and two good READERS. Apply Box No. 1040S., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a smart active CANVASSER, to push the Sale of a prominent Typewriter. Applicants must be expert Shorthand Typists. Good Position and Prospects to a suitably qualified man. Apply Box No. 1015S, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TWO good RULERS; also TWO LADS to assist. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES on all Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Plateware and Embroidery, Sale from 1st to 15th September.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street.

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EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

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Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Tanjong,	Manila,	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years..... 5	Per cent.
„ 1 Year 4½	„
„ 6 Months.....4	„
„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING
Agent,
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and most researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jores.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACOONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mairas, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for terms to maturity :
4 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	89 14/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	66 1/16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 5/16	=	do
2 months hence	26 3/16	=	do
Spot in New York		=	closed
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 17	=	unchanged
Berlin „	20 38 1/4	=	do
New York Demand		=	closed
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills....	3 3-8	pr ct =	— 1/8
6 „ „ „	3 5-8	pr ct =	— 1/4
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	pr ct =	unchanged
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	pr ct =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5-8	pr ct =	do
7 day market loans	2	pr ct =	do

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone steady.
Linseed Bold, 38 Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone steady.
Arrivals.—Steamers Woldenfels R. Rubatino.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quit. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·40 — 12. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·72	5·33	5·14	5·20
— 3	— 5	— 6	— 5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·19	5·18	5·17	5·17
— 4	— 4	— 5	— 5

The New York Market is closed for Labour Day and will reopen on Tuesday. The New Orleans Market is also closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 5th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	762 bales.
Wheat	13,392 cwts.
Linseed	2,715 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	591 „
Gingellyseed.....	21 „
Poppyseed.....	768 „
Groundnuts	14 „
Castorseed.....	2,834 „
Rice	1,493 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed.....	6,855 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand...			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4.
Do 6 do do			1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do		.....	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do		.....	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		.....	138
Shanghai 30 do do		.....	190
Japan 30 do do		.....	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent tone steady.

Cash		...	Rs. 99·2
1st Settlement		...	„ 98·15

Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore ready...Rs.	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore..... „	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat ..... „	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone easier.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.

Pissi, 91 lor cent..... Rs.	31-0
Club No. 1..... „	30-0
Hard Red..... „	24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.	
Estimated sales	7,000 Bales
Imports	„

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·72	6·34

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·24	5·20	5·19	5·18
Mar-April.			April-May
5·17			5·17

COTTON.—The local market is quiet, and there is little doing either in ready or forward. Prices for ready are rather easier. New Crop closing quotations are Rs. 223 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 174 for fully good Bengals.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the September, 5th as compared with the statement of the 29th August :—

LIABILITIES,	Aug. 29. Rs.	Sept. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	48,49,385	40,57,267
Public Deposits at Branches	29,09,981	19,63,974
Other Deposits	5,77,88,905	5,79,62,250
Post Bills.....	20,323	20,053
Sundries	9,88,096	10,10,578
Rs...	8,47,47,693	8,34,14,122
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,18,01,418	1,18,01,981
Other authorised Securities	21,34,471	20,98,553
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	52,21,637	51,72,952
Loans do. do.	1,43,70,669	1,49,72,238
Bills discounted and purchased.....	1,53,98,331	1,62,68,831
Dead Stock.....	3,55,348	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery.....	2,137	2,125
Balances with other Banks	2,52,783	2,53,461
Sundries	70,228	92,062
Cash	3 37,46,879	33,17,05 7 6
Rs.	8,47,47,696	8,34,14,122

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and irregular shows rise over the greater part of the reporting area. The barometer is slightly in defect of normalin the extreme south of the Peninsula and generally in excess over the rest of the country.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces and at Ratnagiri and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh in Cutch and at Veraval, Poona, Aurungabad and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are maximum from 6° to 10° in defect in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Saugar, Jubulpore, Jhansit Cawnpore and Trichinopoly and 9° in excess at Lahore. The maximum varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and the minimum from 84° at Lahore to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is part ially cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant Rain has fallen over a small area, the cheif amount being 1·47" at Saugor, 1·40" at Allahabad and 1·16" at Nagpur.

Fine weather is likely to prevail generally with scattered showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasvady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	3		20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	7
Total	10	5	87
Total plague deaths to date ..	203,054	214,945	
Same date last year.....	4	7	107

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BENNETT—August 28, at Khandwa, Nimar, C.P. at her father's residence, the wife of Mr Thomas Bennett, Locomotive Department, G I P Railway, Jhansi of a son.
HODGSON—August 31, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain J E Hodgson, R A M C, of a son.

DEATHS.

CASSIDY—August 25, at Negapatam, Donella Wilhelmina nee Jensen, aged 28 years and 11 months.
DEROSAIRE—September 2, at Allahabad, Hannah, widow of the late Michael Derosaire, aged 67 years and 5 months.
FRENCH—September 3, at Lucknow, of typhoid, Hugh Davis Day French, Indian Forest Service, aged 40 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 46m. Sun sets, 6h, 10m. High water, 0 12s. Low water, 6-45m., 6-8'.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, 4 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual general meeting, 5-45 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the Seamens Institute, to-night, commencing at 8-30. The programme will conclude with a short Dramatic Sketch. The admission is free though during the interval as collection will be made towards the expenses connected with the mission.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Chief of Rewa Kantha, attended by twenty-five followers, carrying two guns, arrived in Bombay on Sunday and has taken up his residence at Walkeshwar Road—Shrimant Sarasa Tatia Saheb Holkar, nephew of the Holkar of Indore with a retinue of seventeen followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is staying in Khetwadi.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China Japan and Australia per s. s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-morrow.—A mail for Europe and Egypt, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M. M. Co.'s s. s. "Armond Behie" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th instant. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Mr. Gondinho, pleader, appeared on behalf of Tarachand Natha, a Marwari doing business in Canada Road, who was convicted last week of receiving stolen property, to wit, 23 watches from one Baba Bala and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. Sand a Sister Chief Presidency Magistrate, and said that the High Court had made an order that his client should be released on bail. On his application the Magistrate ordered Tarachand Natha to be released on his furnishing two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Anandibai, a Hindu woman, residing at Lohar Chawl, Mahim, has reported to the Police that during Saturday night, some one entered her house through the back door and stole ornaments of the value of Rs. 225 from the person of her daughter Dhondee, aged twenty-two and grand daughter Shantabai, aged seven years. A gold head ornament and cash of the value of Rs. 65, belonging to the complainant, were also stolen. The police inquiries showed that Dhondee and her daughter Shantabai resided at Parel and were only spending a night at the complainant's house. The complainant had on her person ornaments of the value of some hundreds of rupees, but curious to say, the thief did not touch them and only robbed the guests.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.—At the Currie Road station of the G. I. P Railway, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest touching the death of Bhoy Luximon, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived in a chawl near the Currie Road station and was employed as an operative in a mill in De Lisle Road. It was stated that despite the repeated warnings given to him, the deceased was in the habit of crossing the line at the level-crossing, instead of using the overbridge. Early on Sunday morning he attempted to cross the line by passing through the platform gate, when he was knocked down by the engine of the Raichur Mail. He was killed on the spot. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE FREE FLETCHR SCHOOL.—Last night an enjoyable entertainment was given at the Free Fletcher School before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. A programme consisting of musical selections and the fairy play, "Cinderella," was successfully gone through by the children of the School assisted by other ladies and gentlemen. The hall of the School was prettily decorated with flags, bunt'ngs palms and evergreens. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the programme :—Misses J. Woodthorpe, N. Bocker, G. Bhore, C. Davies, A. Browne, R. Maidment, F. Benjamin, A. Webb, A. Smith, M. Davies, M. Bernard, C. Bhore, M. Devenshire, A. Bamard, B. Davies, P. Booker, E. Thorpe, Miss Small, Miss Savage, and Mr. Vining. The School authorities are to be congratulated upon the success with which attended the efforts of their pupils throughout the entertainment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Salewgi Sawaiji, a Goanese, with the theft a purse containing a Kruger's sovereign, some dollars a Jubilee Medal, and other gold and silver coins collectively valued at Rs. 61, belonging to his master Mr. George A. Sterling, residing at the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused. Evidence showed that the accused broke open a handkerchief box, which was lying in the complainant's room, on Friday, and stole the property. On missing the purse the complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the property from him. Mr. Godinho pleaded guilty to the charge on behalf of the accused, and asked the court to deal leniently with his client. His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW TECHNICAL JOURNAL.—One of the clearest evidences of the progress of the textile and mechanical industries generally in this country is to be found in the growing demand, for technical literature. During the last few years numbers of journals have sprung up and have flourished, and most of the industries of the country are now catered for. The latest addition to the list of technical publications is the "Textile Mechanical and Electrical News." The object of this journal is fully explained by its name. It is edited jointly by Messrs. H. Monie, T. C. Dawson, and S. Joyce. All these gentlemen are fully competent to deal with the subjects they have undertaken as those who are acquainted with their work in Bombay are well aware. The first number of the journal is a very creditable production. It is devoted to the consideration of subjects which should deeply interest those engaged in mechanical, electric and textile industries, and, as one might expect, every article displays expert knowledge.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Cumeruddin Dowerji, of Messrs. Nazerali and Cumeruddin, stationers in Abdul Rahman Street, charged Shamshudin Kikabhai, who was formerly in the service of Messrs. Nazerali and Cumeruddin, with cheating in respect of Rs. 3,500 Mr. Kaki Kabiruddin barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Danlop, of Messrs. Crawford and Company, solicitors appeared for the accused. Mr. Kazi said that after the last hearing of the case some mutual friends had interfered in the matter, and as the settlement arrived at between the parties by the interference was most amicable, he was instructed to withdraw all the allegations made against the accused either in the information or the evidence before the Court, and had no further evidence to offer. The accused was discharged.

PARSI CHARITY.—Bai Dhanbaiji, widow of the late Mr. Kavasji Marwanji Shroff, Secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has given the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Managing Committee of the Bahadurji Sanitarium at Deolali with a request that the money may be utilized in building a bungalow or two small houses in connection with the existing accommodation for convalescent patients suffering from consumption or pulmonary phthisis. This disease is prevalent among the poorer classes of Parsis, and the present gift is intended to meet the demands for housing such patients in a healthgiving locality. This contribution has been made by Bai Dhanbaiji to commemorate the name sake of her husband and her son, both of whom died within a short interval a few months ago. In addition to the above, Mrs. Shroff has presented the whole of the valuable library of the late Mr. Shroff, to "the People's Free Reading Room and Library," established by the generosity of Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas; also Rs. 5000 to the Trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds and Rs. 500 to the funds now being raised for the benefit of poor Parsi inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

AN INAMDAR ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY.—About a fortnight ago the Inamdar of the village of Macherisa, Purandhar Taluka, was placed before Mr. J. R. Brander, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on a charge of being a dangerous character who was constantly giving trouble to the police. A few witnesses were examined for the prosecution, principally policemen, who spoke to certain lawless acts on the part of the accused who was said to ride the high horse over the villagers. The magistrate has now ordered the accused to furnish security for his better behaviour. The Inamdar produced a couple of persons who were willing to stand security and the Mamledar of Porundhar has been ordered to ascertain whether the persons produced are suitable.—"Deccan Herald."

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

MUSCAT MURDER CASE : A RETRIAL.

Lalkhan walad Alikhan, a Mahomedan of Muscat, was charged with having, on the 15th July last at Muscat, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Noorbai and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by wounding her with a knife. He was also charged with attempting to commit murder by wounding one Abdool Wahed with a knife, and with voluntarily causing him grievous hurt with an instrument for cutting. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Jinnah defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. W. C. Symes, foreman.

Mr. R. Haines	Mr. Nowroji B. Saklatwala
Mr. Mancherjee C. Gazdar	Mr. David E. Love
Mr. H. B. McKerrow	Mr. Samuel Joyce
Mr. A. S. Sassoon	Mr. Cowasji D. Dubash

The prisoner was tried on Wednesday last before his lordship and a special jury, who were divided by five against four, and as they could not come to a verdict, they were discharged and a new trial was ordered by his lordship, which now came on.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. He said all the acts with which the prisoner was charged took place at Muscat in the Persian Gulf on the 15th July last. It appeared that prisoner, when he came to Muscat, took service as a cook to Abdul Wahed, a clerk in the Custom House. He brought with him a woman named Noorbai, who was afterwards married to him at Muscat. Frequent quarrels took place between them, and a divorce was contemplated but the proposal fell through. On the 1st July last, the prisoner entered the service of Mr. Remedios, who lived in another compartment of the same house, but prisoner and Noorbai continued to occupy the same quarters they had occupied before. Mr. Remedios and Abdul Wahed were afterwards employed in the office of Messrs. Powell and Co., agents to the British India Steam Navigation Company. In the afternoon of the 15th July last, Mr. Remedios got certain information from his wife, in consequence of which both Remedios and Abdul Wahed went to their house. Remedios's wife was in the compound in an agitated state, and she prevented her husband from going into the house.

Abdul Wahed, however, went up to the door of his house, which he found closed from inside. He knocked at it three times, but as there was no answer, he was coming down the ladder, when the prisoner stabbed him from behind in the right chest. As Abdul Wahed fell he was struck more blows by the accused. People on going into the room of Abdul Wahed found Noorbai lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with her bowels protruding She uttered a few words, and then expired.

The same evidence was led for the prosecution that was called at the former trial.

The case for the prosecution had not finished when the Court adjourned till his morning.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY
and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1251—In person—Jehangir Manecksjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.
1218—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

383,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Biwalkar vs Narotum Anandji—Payne and Co—Part heard.
72,03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasirai Customdmal—Wadia and G.
423,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.
732,01—Smethem B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.
322,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooljt Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
199-02—Payne and Co—The Badiehi Acline and Soda Federick vs Tejpal Gudu and others—Dikshit and P—For postponment.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan Sand W Co Ltd—Dikshit and D.
457,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangarsm Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,71—Raghowaya and B—Hari Lalabh Laloband and another vs Jamnadas Naranda and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhashanker K and G.
66,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manecksjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luximdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

164 02—Edgelow G and W—Lakhomidas Morarjee and others

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"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4.23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to 2100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½," and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

CONSIDERING the increasing interest taken in the Persian Gulf by our rivals, the annual Administration Report is always a welcome document. That for 1902-03 is just to hand and shows that the people, over whom we exercise a kind of paternal control, still seek relief from the monotony of their existence by raids and inter-tribal conflicts. At Lingah Saiyid Yusuf Mehrkani, a partisan of Shaik Muhammad Joasmi, who seized the place a few years ago and was expelled by Persia, made his appearance at Dooab, from the Persian coast and seized a consignment of dates, belonging to the Persian Government, but hearing that the Deputy Governor was prepared for him, Saiyid Yusuf crossed over to Katr and has not since been heard of. The Salar-i-Moazzim levied a fine of six thousand dollars on the Bu Smeit tribe which assisted Saiyid Yussuf and took from them a document in which they declared allegiance to the Persian Government. The districts round about Bunder Abbas are shown to have been in a very disturbed state, the outcome of scarcity. The roads to Kerman and Yezd were rendered unsafe. The Persian Post from Kerman was held up on three occasions and two important villages were sacked. The earthquakes, of which our correspondent informed us, completed the tale of misery. In Persian Baluchistan, the districts of Bahu and Dashtyari were overrun by Mir Mahomed Khan who tyrannise over the people and his arrest and punishment were applied for, but without success. Gwittuk and Jask suffered from distress, resulting from the long-continued drought. Piracies were as common as usual, in and about the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab. Much property was looted and it is believed that the pirates are actually paid for their work by Yusuf bin Ibrahim of Dora. Representations were made to the Persian and Turkish authorities but they produced no result, but Sheikh Mubarek visited the chief of Mohammerah and an arrangement between them was arrived at. Yusuf bin Ibrahim next organised an expedition against Koweit. It was in connection with this affair that H. M. S. Lapwing so distinguished itself and Commander Armstrong received his promotion; the villain of the piece being banished from Dora.

In the Muscat section of the report it is shown that the internal politics of Oman displayed little or no divergence from the prevailing type. On two occasions rumours were rife as to the supposed intention on the part of the tribes of the Sharkiyeh to raid the small coast ports near Muscat, but they did not develop into anything serious. In Seeb the tribes are perennially at feud with each other. The Beni Hina, Beni Hadid and Beni Awamir, partly for protection and partly with a view to being in a better position to annoy their neighbours when any quarrel is in progress, built themselves fortified towers and when any incident occurs affording sufficient pretext for a rupture of the peace, they took cover in the towers and exchanged shots with their adversaries or picking off individuals among them who expose themselves unwarily. Life in these parts seems full of excitement and Major Cox finds that as the tribal settlements are a considerable distance apart, promiscuous long range practice of this kind naturally disturbed the general tranquility of the place and endangered the lives of unoffending inhabitants. On this account the tribal Sheikhs were repeatedly ordered to vacate or destroy the fortifications. The Sheikhs however proved contumacious as the orders were not backed up by any show of force and continued from time to time to break the peace and paralyse the trade of the port. Suddenly, however, the Sultan swept forth and demolished the lot, a feat he performed in a matter in ten days. The Sultan of Muscat must of necessity be a warlike man, for no sooner had he dismantled the towers than he found it necessary to travel to Awabi, a distance of seventy miles, to put a stop to a feud between the garrison and the townspeople, which had just arrived at a crisis. Later in the year an affray took place at Nezwa, the Jennebahs opening fire on the Askaris. An attack on the fort was feared, but fortunately the affair blew over.

Notwithstanding stirring times in the interior, it is satisfactory to find Muscat makes material progress. The Customs revenue at Oman reached the highest figure yet recorded, an increase of a million dollars upon the previous year. It is scarcely to be expected that the increase will be maintained, for the sudden growth of trade was due to the failure of the date crop in Turkish Arabia, which resulted in the transfer of part of the Gulf demand to Muscat. However the facilities of the port are being extended. The wharf has been enlarged and roofed sheds and warehouses for the storage of goods have been erected. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable building material locally, and also in order to carry on the work with as little financial strain upon himself as possible, progress cannot be as rapid as the Sultan would wish, but Major Cox thinks he is to be congratulated on the inception of a work of real public utility. The trade in arms has fallen off—fifty per cent. less than it was five years ago. The foundering of the steamer Cam was in some measure responsible for this; though it will be remembered that the steamer Basuto, which carried a consignment of arms, was also wrecked. At the same time it is found that British merchants have "for one reason or another" been less energetic than heretofore in this branch of trade. The foreigner has been more energetic, but the balance has been kept down, owing probably to the provoked scarcity. The slave-trade was not dormant during the year. Portuguese cruisers liberated something like a thousand and took a couple of hundred slave-runners prisoners. Slave-running still flourishes in an organised form and on a large scale, Sur being the chief distributing centre. There is still much police work for us to do.

"LE SOUVENIR NORMAND."

FRANCE has discovered a new way of avenging herself on La Perfide Albion. The memory of Agincourt, Crecy and Poitiers is no more to be treasured as a subject for revenge and it is possible that the stains of Waterloo and Trafalgar have been wiped out by the process which has just put the battle of Hastings in its true historical light. The overthrow of poor King Harold was a Norman victory and by the same token Crecy, Portiers and Agincourt and possibly Waterloo and Trafalgar were not victories of the English over the French, but just the pleasant domestic differences which enliven the monotony of the best regulated families. It is gratifying to the Norman pride of the beaten people to recollect that the defeat came not from their natural enemies but from representatives of their own race, for a defeat under those conditions is almost as great a vindication of their own prowess as would be an absolute victory. It is true that it has taken our French friends about six centuries to achieve this philosophic view, but having once realised it they have discovered its value so far as to include some events of an earlier date than Crecy. England has been recently treated to a considerable French invasion and not content with accepting the hospitality of King, Parliament and nation some of the Gallic visitors, aided and abetted by a number of misguided British enthusiasts, have been pointing the moral of the invasion by crowing over the Anglo-Saxon. Frenchmen assisted by English men and women have been triumphing again at Hastings, calling themselves Normans, lauding Duke William and glorifying in the downfall of the Saxon Harold. That is one way of working a national revenge on subsequent history. But when Englishmen join in these otherwise harmless, if unnecessary, amusements it is difficult precisely to tell how far the Norman element in John Bull can demonstrate against the Saxon, the Danish and the Celtic elements in his make up. If the Norman insist on crowing over the Anglo-Saxon to-day, the latter must in fairness insist on a crow over the remaining elements in his composition—assuming that the Celtic spirit will permit any such thing. Moreover, if the Normans are seriously bent on inculcating accurate history in the British Islands they should not stop at Hastings. They should hasten north to instruct Scotsmen in historical facts which few of those who swear by Bruce and Bannockburn readily admit. Happily these latter day expositions of racial sentiment are entirely innocuous. Like the Pan-Celtic movement the second Norman invasion of England owes its inception to the desire of a number of literary and artistic people to perpetuate memories and legends of the race. The proceedings at Hastings included operatic performances, the reading of historical papers and the unveiling of a commemorative plaque, which has been inserted in the walls of Battle Abbey close by the spot where Harold fell. The latter function seems to have been attended with some unnecessary ceremony, French actors and actresses being dressed as Norman Knights and Dames of the time of the Conqueror "Le Souvenir Normand," however, has the laudable aim of fostering international peace and in that respect may possibly do some good by reminding British and French of the natural affinities which should make them friends.

ENEMIES OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

THE Trustees of the Indian Museum have undertaken the publication of a series of pamphlets dealing with the insect enemies of the Indian Agriculturist. The tropical cultivator, in addition to bad seasons, has to encounter the ravages of a much more varied assortment of insect pests than has the agriculturist of temperate zones, but unfortunately he does not appear to realise in the same degree the necessity and importance of learning how to deal with the particular species of insects which are especially instrumental in spoiling his harvests, even in good seasons. If the entomology of the agricultural districts of India were more generally known there is every reason to believe that the cultivator would be better able to secure for himself greater immunity from the depredations of these pests; and we are glad to note that arrangements have been made to circulate freely instructions as to the methods of ridding agricultural areas of some of the more important of them. The first pamphlet issued deals with the rice sapper, a species of bug, which gains its livelihood by sucking the juices from the stems of the rice plants, and by denuding the ears of the young rice of their grain. Native cultivators have attempted to get rid of the insect by burning the scrub in the vicinity of the fields, but whereas this remedy is fairly successful, so far as it goes, it never wholly clears any given area of the pest. There are still some important points to be learned about the insect, but one the best remedies yet suggested seems to be to smear a winnow in the inside with some glutinous substance and to pass it over the ears of grain whilst the insects are feeding. Mr. Stebbing, the officiating superintendent of the natural history section of the Indian Museum, in record pamphlet gives an account of another insect which devotes most of its attentions to rice and which is responsible for a great deal of damage. This is the Rice Hispa, a beetle which eats away the outer covering of the leaves of the rice plant, and generally causes the whole plant to wither. It is found all over India and it generally commences its ravages on the young seedlings. The insect does not appear to thrive either when there is exceptionally heavy rain or when there is prolonged sunshine. Its greatest menace to the cultivator then is in a normal season and when he expects most from his crops. The beetles are best got rid of by lighting fires of green leaves to the windward of an infected field and thus smoking them out. Special spraying machines which are beneficial, are to be obtained, but it seems hardly likely that their use would appeal to a native agriculturist. Another insect pest which is dealt with is the Sugar Cane Borer. This is a moth which displays an inordinate appetite for the succulent juice of the sugar-cane. The caterpillar of the moth as soon as it is hatched, bores its way into the stem of the cane and tunnels down the heart of it until the plant dies. Mr. Stebbing's observations have led to the belief that the caterpillar passes the cold weather months inside the seed cane and refuse in the fields, and also in the stubble. The simplest remedy therefore is to destroy the hibernating insect, and this can be best done by clearing the fields after each crop has been gathered of all material likely to harbour the pest. The pamphlets are written in a way that should be readily understood by all who are interested in the subject, and if the series be continued it will prove exceedingly useful from an agricultural as well as a scientific point of view.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON, British Resident at Mysore, arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday. He leaves to-night for Kalka by the Punjab Mail.

A TRIAL is to be made in a barrack at Jhansi next hot weather of a system brought to notice by Mr. R. Lucas Tooth of cooling such buildings by means of air passed through tubes below the surface of the ground.

THERE is a proposal to send the five irreconcilable Boers back to South Africa, says a Colombo paper. They will not, however, have their liberty there, the idea being to keep them in confinement until they take the oath.

A SAD drowning fatality is reported from Akyab. Three members of a picnic party went bathing in deep water, and one of them, Mr. Willson, getting into danger, the others, Messrs. Pereira and De Silva, went to his assistance. They were unable to rescue him, however, and all three lost their lives.

IT is intended to send a model of the Colombo harbour to the St. Louis Exhibition, and the Ceylon Government now have the matter under consideration. The model will show the three break-waters, the patent slip, dry dock, and the proposed wet dock and will probably cost about Rs. 1,000.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times of Ceylon":—"There is a widespread expectation among local Churchmen that the Ven'ble F. H. de Winton will shortly be appointed to a Bishopric in India. There may or may not be any ground for the expectation, but just now the subject is being talked of, the more particularly as the Right Rev. Dr. Morley, Suffragan to the Bishop of Madras, is shortly retiring."

MOSQUITOES stopped a 700-h.p. engine at a factory in St. Louis. Examination showed that the insects, attracted possibly by the oil on the engine, had been smashed to death until they formed a sticky mass that even steam pressure could not overcome.

A MANCHESTER fitter named John Philips, after drinking heavily, asked a companion for a knife so that he might cut his throat. His request not being complied with, he went into his bedroom, and, breaking the window-frame, cut his throat fatally with a piece of glass.

THE Viennese physician, Dr. Lorenz, has been offered £8,000 if he succeeds in curing Adolphus Busch, the eighteen year-old son of America's richest brewer. The young man suffers from congenital hip dislocation, and has never been able to walk.

AN Indian recently sold in Chicago three sets of antlers inexplicably interlaced. It is supposed that two bucks were fighting in the forest and became locked, and that while they were still struggling a third buck charged them, when his own horns became fastened.

THE Chicago Directory enumerates 5,896 Johnsons, as against only 5,374 Smiths. The Smiths, jealous for their long unchallenged numerical superiority, indignantly deny these statistics, but as the publisher of the directory is himself a Smith, the truth of the figures cannot be doubted.

A WOMAN suffering from delusions threw herself from a window in Lever-street, St. Luke's. At the inquest several letters were stated to have been found under the pictures on the walls of her home. "They were all practically the same:—"Good-bye, my darling husband. I can't bear this dreadful strain any longer."

AT West Ham, Alfred Mumford was fined £10 for illegally selling beer. He has held the licence of the Railway Ball, Forest Gate, for twelve months but it has just been discovered that there was a conviction against him nine years ago, which bars him, under the Beerhouse Act of 1840, from for ever holding a licence.

"Is it that ghost of an animal outside?" inquired a Brentford magistrate when Herbert Green was charged with cruelty to a horse. Assured that it was, he said, "Ask that man outside to photograph the horse. It is something so appalling, I think it ought to be on record." A fine of £5 was inflicted, reduced to 40s. if the horse was killed.

AT a meeting of the Wandsworth Guardians, applications were received from no fewer than 1,170 persons for the post of messenger, at a salary of 30s. a week, with 3s. a week extra allowance for Sunday work. A committee was appointed to consider the applications of men between twenty-one and forty years of age residing within the union.

THE medical association of Mexico will send to the St. Louis Exhibition an uncanny plant, which grows wild in the State of Michoacan, and the aroma of which is said to make people lose their way and to render them unable to return to their homes until the smell ceases. A person wearing a sprig of this plant in his buttonhole will get lost in his native city.

ALBERT FAIVET, who had undertaken for a wager to walk round the world in four years, has arrived in Berlin. A friend died on the march. Faivet has walked some 25,000 miles in three years and will go on, though owing to six month's delay in plague-infected countries of the East, he cannot now win the wager. He has used up 115 pairs of boots.

THE STRONG TALE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER AND A DISASTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

PEKING, JULY 30.

"Humpty-dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty-dumpty had a great fall.—
NURSERY RHYME.

"The din, and dust, the filth and foulness, the venerable and measureless bewilderment of Peking—Unique of its kind, unequalled is the impression produced by this great city of over three-quarters of a million souls upon even the seasoned traveller." So said G. N. Curzon in his "Problems," but I don't know anything at all about it. We are seasoned travellers now; but we weren't really when we set out. We came here via Tientsin last month by Railway. (Letter from Tientsin got lost). I don't see any difference between a Railway line built by Russians, and one built by Englishmen except that you always go more slowly on the former. We travelled at the rate of three miles an hour—very nearly. Taipan got out of the train once to lick a boy who was throwing stones at us, and having administered wholesome chastisement, stepped back on the last coach but one as she came up.

If you want to learn all about Peking get "Murray" or borrow "Problems of the Far East" (Hon. G. N. Curzon, Longmans). Read them and you will fancy you have been here.

We had something better to do than go about checking the guide-book. We used one of our "valuable introductions." It was to the Dowager-Empress. Hong Long Kow gave it us instead of discount on a shoe-bill. A mandarin of the third class, with whom we made acquaintance on the train, for a consideration, undertook to forward it for us through the Tsung li-yamen.

I said "No." We will go and call in the usual way on Sunday.

"Goat!" retorted Smithson, rudely, "I have already written our names in the book and Tim-un-Hung has gone to square the servants."

We awaited results.

* * *

Just as we had finished dinner, a messenger arrived from the Summer Palace to say her Majesty chose to see us at once.

Three red chairs came—one for me, two for the Taipan—and escorted by a squadron of very irregular Horse, and more irregular horsemen we set out.

To the innermost palace of the Forbidden City—so say disappointed travellers—no man is admitted. We were right enough—the result of our valuable introductions!

We were lifted down from our chairs by a body of from eight to ten thousand eunuchs and conveyed to an inner appartment. It was a huge hall, gorgeously decorated in yellow silk, which was badly in need of a dhoby—but let that pass.

Wang-wen-shao, the most liberal of Chinese statesmen, stood at the door. Prince-Chuan was taking tickets and Hsu-ching-Ch'en (a name you cannot pronounce without sneezing), was selling programmes.

"Must be a gala-day" said Taipan.

But we were the only audience.

We didn't buy tickets. I said, from force of habit, I suppose, "Press" and the prince replied "Second box, on the left."

But there were no boxes. So we just strolled about till the orchestra played the overture. Then we sat on the floor and waited developments.

* * *

Presently the curtain rose to slow music, maids of honour and court ladies in semi-circle, in front • eunuchs in mass in rear, singing:—

Within this sacred city never
Has man thus penetrated
Unless his head has gone
Or he's been otherwise elated.
But you who come just now to see.
Our very gracious monarch
Are specially favoured.—
Or else greatly flavoured with heavenly high incense.

Yung-ju, advancing centre:—
"But see, she comes, the light of heaven
And queen of all that's mortal.
Take off your shoes the pair of you
Or get behind that portal."

Chorus divides right and left, Dowager-Empress and Emperor enter hand in hand, centre, and pirouette down to footlights.

Emperor sings:—"Huang-su am I, I rule the land of pig-tail and of Manchu."

Empress-Dowager (sotto voce):—"He says and thinks he does of course, but more correctly I do."

Emperor:—"The ministers all come to me for rescripts or instructions."

Dowager:—"But mine, they carry out, you see, or else there would be ructions."

Emperor:—"I favour modern jims and things and Western education."

Dowager:—"He's ignorant of signs and sums, of Shakespeare and of Bacon."

Emperor:—"I mean to work some big reforms; destroy the Tsung-li-yamen."

Dowager:—"I'd like to see him try, for then I'd ship him as a s'aman."

Emperor:—"I love to see you foreigners, and hear your observations."

Dowager:—"I'd like to hang the pair of you and all of Western nations."

"Emperor:—"I've sent to Europe lots of men. To learn the things they oughter."

Dowager:—"But everyone of them have stayed away. They're drowned in China water."

Emperor:—"So though I'm king and emperor, dear auntie I'm in dread of."

Dowager:—"He knows that if he isn't good I'd Hung-soon have his head off."

Chorus of maids of honour &c:—
"Oh yes he'd have his head off,
As many have before him."
The Dow. has got her knife in him,
But we, ah, we adore him!

* * *

Exeunt omnes, stage left, males; stage right, females; each holding toe of one in front, repeating chorus, till last one disppears from proscenium.

Re-enter Dowager and Emperor.

Emperor (loq): "Who are these interlollopers?"

"Explain yourselves," said the prince, who essayed to take the Tsipan by the ear and being incontinently felled for his pains, vamoosed through the flies.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MACEDONIAN RISING.

WAR FEELING IN TURKEY.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Although high Turkish circles at Constantinople are decidedly opposed to war, the bellicose spirit of the military section of the Mussalman population has lately been strongly accentuated.

The local press publishes highly coloured accounts of the doings of the Macedonian insurgents all tending to increase the Mussalman excitement in the Army.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The recent Bulgarian Cabinet Council, held at Euxinograd, is said to have resolved that Bulgaria hall continne to observe the strictest neutrality.

The Minister of War is reported to be strongly opposed to a declaration of War against Turkey.

Bulgaria herself would not declare war but would accept the challenge without fear.

QUEST OF THE NORTH POLE.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

COMMANDER PEARY TO TRY AGAIN.

Commander Peary has been granted three years' leave to make another dash for the North Pole and starts next July.

SALE OF THE SHAMROCKS.

SIR T. LIPTON'S DECISION.

Sir Thos. Lipton has decided to sell all the Shamrocks, the first and third to American Yachtsmen and the second to a junk dealer (sic).

THE SOMALILAND WAR.

MOBILISING CAMEL CORPS.

The news from Somaliland is scanty but steady progress is being made with the moblisation of four Camel Crops each 588 strong. With these corps it will be possible to carry several days water for a large force.

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

IMPERIAL TROOPS ROUTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Twelve thousand Moorish troops who recently left Ujda against the Pretender have returned in the utmost disorder, after a defeat in which they lost a field gun presented to them by the French Government and two machine guns.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day, and s. s. Arcadia left for Colombo and Australia at same time.

THE TRICHINOPOLY SHOOTING CASE.

PRIVATE EMERSON CHARGED AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 7.

Private Emerson, Lincolnshire Begiment, who received his discharge and was arrested in England in connection with the Trichinopoly shootinng case, arrived in Madras to-day by the Avoca, under the charge of Mr. Stackley, Criminal Investigating Officer of Scotland Yard. The prisoner was made over to the city police and brought up by the Public Prosecutor before the High Court.

Mr. Powell moved before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Subramanya Iyer that the notice issued by the High Court on the prisoner to show cause why the order of discharge by the District Magistrate at Trichinopoly should not be set aside be taken up for disposal.

Emerson said he had no objection to the notice being brought on for disposal but he was too poor to engage counsel to defend him.

Their Lordships directed the matter to be posted for enquiry to-morrow.

THE MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Hon'ble Sir S. Subramania Iyer, K.C. I. E., Senior Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, has been appointed to act as Chief Justice during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, who is proceeding on six months' leave on the 3rd proximo.

A BELATED MILITARY INQUIRY.

A Station Board will assemble on Wednesday next, at the 28th Madras Infantry Baracks, to enquire into the loss of a rifle in 1893, ten years ago.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

The thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association was opened at Hebbal Ranges, here, this morning, by Mrs. Sprott, wife of the Colonel commanding the Carabiniers, who fired the first shot scoring bull's eye. The weather was very fine but became wretchedly wet in the course of the afternoon.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

Sir Donald Robertson has left for Simla.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

METROPOLE HOTEL DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Metropole Hotel here has been almost completely burnt down. About three o'clock this morning, Mr. Hart, an American staying in the Hotel, noticed, a smell of fire and awakened Mr. Campbell, the manager, who proceeded to search for its source. Some time was spent in pouring water down the chimney, and rousing inmates and when fire brigade under Mr. Hedges arrived, the fire had got a firm hold upon the building, which being almost entirely of wood and mud burnt with extraordinary rapidity.

It was from the first hopeless to attempt to save the main central block which consited of a number of storeys with wide wooden verandahs jutting out over the hillside but four hoses were got quickly to work and both wings were successfully isolated. Messrs. Furne and Shepherd's premises on the other side of the Mall above were at one time in imminent danger, so one of the streams of water was turned on to them, while the woodwork and verandahs were covered with wetted blankets, these precautions proving successful. There were some twenty-five European visitors staying in the Metropole Hotel, many of them in the central block but they were all awakened in time and got out safely, most of their effects being also saved before the roof fell in.

The origin of the fire has not been exactly ascertained The opening of the doors to call the residents created such a draught that flames burst out uncontrollably almost at once. By six o'clock this morning, the entire central block was a heap of ruins which continue to collapse and will no doubt smoulder for several days.

The building is insured with the Commercial Insurance Company for something less than a lakh of rupees, but the loss is understood to be considerably greater and much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Polack, the unfortunate proprietor, who has only this season purchased the hotel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Brigadier-General Plowden has resumed command of the Belgaum district and Colonel Monro Seaforth Highlanders, has taken over the acting command of Nasirabad and Mhow.

Major Adam, Scots Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

Captain P. A. Browne, I.M.S., died of enteric at Bannu last Saturday.

Captain Sarel, 11th Bengal Lancers becomes Commandant of the 14th Mules Corps.

Lieutenant Duncombe 6th Dragoons and Friar, 4th Hussars are permitted to resign their commissions.

The regimental centre of the 20th and 48th Bengal Pioncer will be located at Bareilly.

On the beraking up of the Government at Naini Tal, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will probably make a short tour in the Kumaon Hills before coming down country.

It is understood that the move of the 23rd Pioneer to the Tibetan Frontier, which was lately cancelled, will take place at the end of the rainy season. The Sikkin Road is at present impracticable,

Colonel Mathews, Principal Veterinary Officer in India, who has been touring to Meerut an Muttra lately. is now visiting Umballa and will return to Simla on the 9th instant.

ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 5.—Dunscombe, Capt, Bo 28th Pioneers. on leave from England.

Carey, Capt, Bo R. A. on duty from England.

Roberts, 2nd Lt, Bo R. E. to join from Chatham,

Robertson, Capt, M S, R E, from furlough from England.

Mason, Hon Capt, Bo M W Dept, on retirement from Poona.

Carthew Yorstoun, Major, Bo Poona Horse, on sick leave from Neemuch.

Montgomery, Col, Beng S and T Corps, on leave from Naini Tal.

Guyther, Lt, Beng R W Fus, on leave from Chakrata.

Riach, Capt, Beng R E, from leave from England.

Sauer, Lt, Beng Bedfordshire, from leave from England.

Cairness, Capt, Beng R A, from leave from England.

Flood, Lt, Beng Rifle Brigade, from leave from England.

Davies, Capt, Beng R F A, from leave from England.

Roberts, Major, Beng Garhwal Rifles from leave from England.

MacTier, Capt, Beng, from leave from England.

Koebel, Lt, Punj The Queens, on sick leave from Peshawar.

Crocker, Capt. Punj 2nd Cavalry, from leave from England.

Cripps, Major, Punj S T Corps, from leave from England.

Bowen, 2nd Lt, Punj R E, from leave from England,

Muir, Lt, Punj 15th Sikhs, from furlo from England.

Turnbull, Capt, Punj I M S, from furlo from England.

Lake, MS, A V D, from leave from England.

Hamilton, 2nd Lt, MS, R E, on duty from England.

Jones, Lt, MS, 11th Coorgs, from leave from England.

Agnew, 2nd Lt, ML, R E, on duty from Chatham.

Gibbs, Capt, MS, Lincolnshire Regt, on leave from Secunderabad.

DEPARTUCES, SEPTEMBER 5.—Gaitekell, 2nd Lt, MS, Lan Fusiliers, to rejoin to England.

Jones, Lt, MS, 11th Coorgs, to rejoin Corps to Mercara.

Hamilton, 2nd Lt. MS, R E, to join to Madras

Greville, Capt, Bo 7th Hussars, on expiration ofappointment to England.

Mason, Hon Capt, Bo M W Dept, on retirement to England.

Carthew Yorstoun, Major, Bo Poona Horse, on sick leave to England.

Reach, Capt, Beng R E, from leave to Fort William.

MacTier, Capt Beng 1-39th Garhwal Rifles, from leave to Lansdowne.

Roberts, Major, Beng 1 39th Gorhwal Rifles from leave to Lansdowne.

Hutchison, Capt, Beng 1 M S, from leave to Lucknow.

Flood, Lt, Beng Rifle Brigade, from leave to Meerut.

Cairness, Capt, R A, from leave to Agra.

Dunsterville, Lt Col, Beng E Surrey Regt, on duty to England.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The 34th Annual Presidential Assault-at-Arms was held under the most favourable auspices. The weather was clear and bright and a large number of spectators was present on the Race Course and also in the Central Gymnasium. The preliminary ties of the mounted events were contested on the Race Course. In the Gymnasium the first event was the lead cutting, for which six competitors entered. The bars of lead were nine inches long and 1 3-4 inch in thickness. Gunner O'Gorman of No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, succeeded in cutting bar in two. Sergeant Ashdown just failed to accomplish the feot. Gymnastic events for instructors and non-instructors commenced afterwards, the following being the results:—

Gymnastics, general, open to Gymnastic Instructors, 1st.—Corporal Manning, Buffs, Rs. 40; 2nd Private Nix Buff, Rs. 20; 3rd, Sergeant Ashdown, Gymnastic Staff, Rs. 10.

Gymnastics, general, open to non-instructors—1st, Corporal Scott, 1st West Yorks, Rs. 40; 2nd, Corporal Dogherty Seafgrith, Highlanders, Rs. 20; 3rd, Corporal O'Donnell, Connaught Rangers, Rs. 10, Six competed.

Gymnastics, general, open to non-instructors native army—1st, Abdul Razak, 20th Madras Infantry, Rs. 30; 2nd, Private Mahomed Sharif, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 15; 3rd, Private Shaik Hussain, 20th Madras Infantry' Rs. 5. Eleven completed.

Lead cutting, six competitors—1st, Gunner O Gorman, 3rdCompany, Bombay Volunteers Artillery, Rs. 30; 2nd Sergeant, Hshdown Gymnastic Staff, Rs. 15.

Gymnastics, generaly, open to Gymnastic instructors, native army:—1st Havildar akir Baksh, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 30, 2nd, Havildar Kasi Prasad, Gymnastic Staff Rs. 15; 3rd, Private Rama Nigdi, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry Rs. 10.

Tent Pegging with lance.—Bombardier Purcell P. Battery; Brigade Sergeant-Major Mahoney 40th and Bombardier Arnold E. Battery qualified for finals.

Sword versus Lance mounted:—Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Battery; Corporal Waller, P. Battery, Bombardier Purcell P. Battery and Sergeant Mosely, 10th Hussars, qualified for the final.

Sword vs. Sword mounted:—Duffedar Nuthasing, 6th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; Bugler Mir Guzankhan, 1st Bombay Lancers; Sowar Shek Mahomed Khan Governor's Body Guard and Duffedar Lucksman Singh, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, stand for the finals.

Sword versus Lance mounted,—Lance Duffedar Shankatali, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; Duffedar Nathasingh, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Naik Hakamsingh, 1st Bombay Lancers and Kote Duffedar Mahomed Ispakhan 4th Bombay Cavalry, stand for finals.

Sword versus Sword, mounted:—Sergeant Frith, 75th Battery, Brigade Sergeant Major Maloney, 40th Battery; Bombardier Carnegie 18th, and Farrier Giles 29th Battery remain for the finals.

Tent Pegging with Lance Kote.—Duffedar Abdul Rahim Khan, 4th Lancers, H.C. Duffedar Nathasing the Lancers H.C; Duffedar Hydiat ali, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Duffedar Mansaram, 3rd Bombay Cavalay, stand for the finals.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. THE POONA HINDUS.

Large crowds of Hindus were assembled to-day on the Gymkhana ground to witness the cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Hindus. The weather was splendid and the wicket was in an excellent condition. The Gymkhana won the toss and played up to three o'clock, and completed their innings by 118 runs. The Hindus began badly, but soon redeemed their errors. When time was sounded Narsoo was still batting, and scored 65 runs to his credit, the total being 187 runs for seven wickets down. The following are the scores:

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr Favell, b Sardesai	33
Mr Hardy, b Bandoo	2
Mr Sargeant, b Bandoo	0
Mr Hills, b Sardesai	18
Mr Green, b Joshi	14
Captain Elliott, b Rasha	1
Captain Davy, b Sardesai	0
Mr Carroll, b Sardesai	1
Mr Maitland Kirwan, b Bandoo	10
Captain Harbord, c Narsoo, b Sardesai	11
Colonel Hazleton, not out	1
Extras	22
Total	113

POONA HINDUS.

First Innings.

Mr B V Deshmuck, b Hills	0
Mr Date, b Favell	3
Mr Narsoo, not out	65
Mr Sarap, b Carroll	51
Mr A G Deshmuck, c Green, b Carroll	5
Mr Savanna, st Green, b Kirwan	35
Mr Divekar, c Favell, b Hills	19
Mr Sardesai, b Hills	0
Mr Bandoo, not out	5
Extras	14
Total	187

The match will be continued to-morrow.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM UPPER INDIA.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Government of India regarding the mail contract, state that the Chamber has for years consistently advocated the utilisation of Karachi as the mail route between Upper India and the United Kingdom, and considers the present a fitting opportunity for the discussion of the whole question The members of the mercantile community of Upper India have personally no desire to interfere with the commercial interests of Bombay, Bengal, Madras or Burma, but they hold that the advantages of an alternative mail route are points to which due importance should be attached.

The Chamber's recommendation, that a separate contract be given for the conveyance of mails between Aden and Karachi is further strengthened by the recent acceleration in the running over the North-Western Railway. The cost would practically be limited to the provision of three fast, steady and comfortable ferry steamers, and an hotel at Aden, floating or on shere.

The latter place being an integral part of Indian Empire, the Chamber understand that the Government of India could sanction the proposal without reference to Parliament.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the President, Mr. James McDonald, was voted to the chair.

PURITY OF MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Corporation resumed consideration on the following proposition moved by Dr. Sakhia at the last meeting:—That a Committee composed of councillors (named) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and the Assessor and Collector and report what steps should be taken to make the Voters' List as satisfactory as possible and to secure such purity of election as could be maintained under the existing election sections of the Bombay Municipal Act. That the Commissioner be requested to cordially co-operate with the committee in their personal investigation by giving necessary assistance of his subordinates.

Sir Bhalcnundra Krishna in continuing the debate said the proposition trenched upon the functions of the Commissioner and he, therefore, advised the Corporation not to pass it.

Mr D E Wacha considered that though it was undoubtedly necessary to secure a correct register of votes and to prevent fraudulent votes being recorded it was not expedient for the members of the Corporation to have any share in the work of registering votes. The members who would be selected to assist the Commissioner for that purpose would expose themselves to the charge of acting in self interest in the event of their being themselves candidates at the election. He thought that was not a dignified position for a member of the Corporation to put himself in.

The Honb Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola also opposed the proposition. He did not consider it advisable to appoint a committee as suggested. The Commissioner was keenly alive to the necessity of bringing about a purity of election as much as possible and was at present instituting inquiries with a view so make the votars list as correct as possible. In addition to that, the Commissioner had informed the Corporation that he was going to publish the list of ratepayers whose votes were to be recorded, so that any ratepayers could go to the Small Causes Court and expose any candidates who allowed fraudulent votes being recorded in his favour.

Mr. Baptista did not consider that the Corporation by appointing a committee would be trenching on the functions of the Commissioner, but on the contrary they would be assisting him in a work which was peculiarly difficult. There were instances in the past in which votes had been registered in the name of dead persons and he, therefore, considered the assistance of the Committee would be very valuable in detecting fraudulent registration of votes.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the Corporation was invariably opposed to the introduction of any reforms in their time honoured system; but time and experience would show them the necessity of reforms in the matter of election.

The Commissioner in the course of his remarks said he entirely agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Wacha on the subject and asked the Corporation to consider very carefully before they decided to take the step suggested on the proposition. The first part of the proposition was harmless enough; but the second part was such as no officer who had any executive power would possibly agree to, as it practically asked him to place the ward clerks who were not highly paid officers under the committee. He considered that if any duty was to be made by the committee it would probably be necessary for him or the Assessor and Collector to go with them in their rounds. The best course was that when the voters' list was published, the committee should send in any objections which they might have against any voter. There were rather grave scandals at the last general election, many voters being brought out of their graves, and this year they had been taking special measures to exercise some of those spirits that had given rise to those scandals. He might inform the Corporation that out of a roll of nearly nine thousand voters they had struck off nearly nine hundred names, which would be considered a fair clearance.

Mr. Baptista said there were nearly two thousand names which should be removed from the roll.

The Commissioner continuing said they were still investigating the matter. It seemed to him that the persons chiefly interested in the preparation of the voters' list were the candidates themselves. In other countries when an election roll was revised the work of revision was done by the candidates themselves who lodged objections and made inquiries. Thus whatever authority was responsible for the ultimate preparation of the roll, he had at his disposal all such objections. He thought the same procedure might be followed here. He did not think it would be to the interests of the Corporation to adopt the proposition.

Mr. Kabraji spoke in favour of the motion.

On a division the proposition was lost by ten votes against 16.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation considered the ad-interim report of their committee on the work of the special officer appointed to ascertain the quantity of water actually brought into the city, the amount of waste occurring through leakage, &c.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the proposal to bring out a new special officer from England

Mr E R Khote seconded the proposition which was adopted,

DRAINAGE OF AGRIPADA DISTRICT.

The Corporation next considered a report of their committee regarding the drainage and water supply of the Agripada District. The committee in their report state that they are of opinion that the question as to the proportion in which the cost of draining the districts should be borne respectively by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust requires to be settled before the work is taken in hand. As, however, the question involves many and important issues as to the respective legal rights and responsibilies of these two bodies in respect of the proposed work, the Committee consider that this is one of those cases which it would be desirable to submit to amicable arbitrament, and they recommend that the matter be referred for final settlement to a body of three representatives on either side—The Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Solicitor, Mr. Crawford, and a member of the Corporation to be named by that body on the one hand, and the Chairman of the Improvement Board, one of their Solicitors and a selected member of the Board on the other Besides the question of the drainage of the district, the absence of water-supply and the erection by the Bombay Improvement Trust of huts and inflammable materials also form the subject matter of complaint in the communication from Mrs. L. Adam-Wylie, Mr. Rustomji Kavasji Kavarana and other lessees of plots of ground in the discricts, which have been referred to the Committee. The first complaint has already received attention, and provision has been made, as stated in the Commissioner's letter dated 24th March 1903, in the Loan Works Budget for laying water mains in the locality. As regards the second complaint, the Executive Engineer has reported that so long as the buildings are erected in conformity with the requirements of the Municipal Act and building bye-laws, their erection cannot be prevented by the Municipality. The committee concur with the Executive Engineer and beg to recommend that the parties may be informed accordingly in reply to their letters.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in the course of his long minute of dissent stated:—If the Board is willing there is no difficulty. Moreover even if the Board lays drains in streets formed by the Municipality, it does not absolve the Board from the liability to pay for the same. Private owners often receive permission from the Corporation to lay their drains in their neighbour's property, but the neighbour does not pay for the part of the drains laid in his land. The Board's objection therefore has no force to my mind. All the Board's objections are based on absence of power to incur the expenditure. The Corporatoin is in no way concerned with this. The Board ought to ask for necessary powers from the Legislature. The Corporation should not assume the liability simply because the Board has no power. It is urged by some that as the Shone System is indispensable the Board cannot be compelled to pay for the same. True. But there is likewise no section in the Act which imposes the liability on the Corporation when the Shone System is necessary. Of course the Corporation has no power to force the Shone System on any owner and make him pay for it. But there is no question of forcing the Shone System upon the Board here. The Board themselves desire it for the development of their property. But I think it advisable to mention that there are many cases in Bombay in which the cesspools and privies were so low that they could not be drained on the Gravitation System. For this reason the owners were compelled to demolish their privies and raise them high enough to make it possible to drain them into the Municipal drain on the Gravitation System. In the Agripada case, if the land itself cannot be raised the sewage and sullage should be raised. This may be done on the Shone System. There is after all not much difference between the case of the private owner compelled to raise his privies and the Board compelled to raise their sullage and sewage. However there is no question of compulsion here. The Corporation has taken no steps to compel the Board and the issues therefore should not be confused. The whole work is necessary and beneficial for the Boards Agripada property It is but fair and proper they should defray the whole cost.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the report be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner requesting him to communicate with the City Improvement Trust with a view to arranging for amicable arbitrament of the question as proposed in the report. That in reply to their letters to the Corporation complaining of the absence of drainage and water supply in the Agripada District and protesting against the construction of temporary huts by the City Improvement Trust for the accommodation of those dislodged by their schemes, Mrs Adams Wylie and others be informed that steps were being taken for the drainage and water supply of the district and that as regarded the temporary huts referred to by them the matter was not one in which Corporation could interfere, the buildings in question being erected in conformity with the requeremants of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the report be only recorded, He said by referring the matter to arbitration the Corporation indirectly accepted their liability.

The amendment was adopted.

The Corparation then adjurned till Monday afternoon next.

HIGH COURT JUDGE'S DIFFER.

APPEAL IN A GAMBLING CASE.

At the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob disposed of an appeal from the decision of Mr, Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted one Alcomea Hussain of keeping a common gambling house, under section 4, of the Gambling Act, and fined him Rs. 500, or in default to undergo three week's rigorous imprisonment,

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution proved that gaming was going on when the police entered, and that packs of cards and money were found in the room. The appellant and the other persons, who were accused with him, were caught almost red handed. That evidence with the evidence of previous conviction against the appellant, was sufficient, in his lordship's opinion, as it was sufficient in the opinion of the Magistrate who saw and heard the witnesses and examined the accused, to prove that the appellants course of dealing with the room in which he had lived for the last 18 or 19 years had been to treat it as a house kept for gaming. The discrepancies pointed out in the evidence by the appellant's pleader were too trivial to affect the weight of it. His lordship, therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence under section 4 and rejected the appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob said he had had the advantage of perusing his learned colleague's judgment in the appeal, and it was with much regret that he felt himself unable to concur in some of the conclusions at which he had arrived, materially affecting the decision of the case. His lordship was of opinion that the conviction almitte ly based in material part on the fact that the accused had been previously convicted, should be set aside, and that the accused should be retried. The previous convictions under section 5 would not in any way of the law be admissible.

As the two judges had differed in their opinions, the matter was referred to the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, who considered that it was clearly proved by the evidence in the case that a room, of which the appellant was the occupier, was entered by certain police officers under a warrant legally issued in accordance with the provision of the Gambling Act, nineteen days previously, and that in the room thus entered under the warrant so issued, there were found playing cards and ten persons including the appellant. The finding of cards, under these circumstances constituted legal evidence until the contrary was made to appear that the room was used as a common gaming house and that the persons found therein were present for the purpose of gaming even if no play was actually seen by the raiding party.

There was further evidence on the record which his Lordship thought the Presidency Magistrate had rightly believed to be true. It was contended for the appellant the conviction was vitiated because the Magistrate elicited from the appellant before he was convicted that he had been previously convicted of keeping a common gaming house and it was argued first that the Magistrate treated this admission as part of the evidence on which he based the conviction appealed against, and that the fact of a previous conviction was not legally admissible evidence to prove the offence of keeping a common gaming hourse for which the appellant was being tried. The case, his lordship said, was tried not by a jury, but by a Magistrate, who was judge of the law and the facts. He was presumably aware already from the paper before him that previous conviction were alleged against the appellant and he knew that a previous conviction, if proved, would afford legal ground for awarding more severe punisoment in the event of the appellant being convicted by him. The Magistrate in setting out the evidence upon which he had held the charge against appellant proved had not included the admission of a previous conviction, and the record did not afford indication that he took that admission in to consideration except for the purpose of assessing punishement. For these and other reasons, his lordship concurred in the opinion of Mr. Justice Chandawarkar that in a trial for an offence of keeping a common gaining house under section 4 of the Gambling Act, evidence that the accused had been previously convicted of the same offence was admissible to show guilty knowledge or intention. The case did not appear to be one in which, even taking into consideration previous convictions, the maximum fine allowed for the offence was required. Having had the advantage of consulting Justices Chandavarkar and Jacob, before whom the appeal had been argued, he reduce the fine to 250, or in default three week's imprisonment. The balance of fine, if paid, he be refunded.

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Port Trust estate situated between Bhusawal and Nagpur streets opposite the Prince's Dock was once again the scense of a conflagration. On the two plots between the above streets were erected ranges of jowlee huts, numbering above sixty all of which were swept away in about half an hour. The huts were in the occupation of cart drivers who kept their carts and bullocks and also cooked their food. The fire originated in a hut in the south-east corner of the south plot and fanned by the south-westerly breeze the flames travelled with rapidity from one range to the other and in a few minutes the entire area was on fire. At the time of the outbreak the drivers had gone out to ply their carts for hire, leaving their families at home. The latter raised an alarm but nothing could be done to check the progress of the flames. An attempt was made to remove several carts that were lying on the North block and although about three dozen were saved some sixteen remained which were eventually consumed by the fire. One cow and two goats were also burnt to death. The brigade were communicated with and engines from different fire brigade stations promptly arrived on the scene. The Byculla and Fort engines were brought into requisition and the fire was put out in an hour. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

THE SOCIAL stagnation that has been the main features of Bijapur during these rains still continues and there is nothing of interest to record. The brief reign of Bridge has dwindled away into air and even the tennis courts are largely occupied. Our small numbers are shortly expected to be reduced by the transfer of one of the assistant collectors to "an empyrean other, a diviner air." We are thankful, however, to look upon the prospects of the district with greater peace of mind than for many a long day. Rain has fallen universally, if not exactly in abundance, yet in sufficient quantities to assure a very fair early crop. We look forward to good rain this month. Plague has scarcely made its dreaded appearance, although one little village has lost well over a third of its inhabitants. Signs and portents are, however now engaging the attention of the native population of Bijapur city. An old ruin situated in a corner of the arkilla has suddenly taken to exuding a white juice of a strange sweet flavour. It is commonly rumoured that this phenomenon is the forerunner of some disaster famine of plague in all probability. Crowds of anxious and superstitious Hindoos are resorting to this prodigious tree and the noise of drum and have has recently been centring round this spot rather to the discomfort of those that dwell in its near vicinity. We boast of no botanist of sufficient knowledge to account for the phenomenon by natural causes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON POSITION.

SLUMPS IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

CANADIAN FISCAL PROJECTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Commenting on the report that prominent millowners in the United States are seeking to procure legislation by Congress against the cornering of the cotton crop, the New Orleans "Picayune" refers to previous attempts to prevent such speculative operations in the United States. Similar attempts, noticeably with reference to grain, have been made, we may add, in Germany and elsewhere and there has been at least one prominent Liverpool advocate of legislation for checking purchases and sales of "futures" in this country, but on the ground, if we remember rightly, that they tended to repress rather than advance prices. Some years ago there was a long contest in the United States Congress, and out of it, over a bill for the absolute prohibition of dealings in "options" and "futures" in natural products of the soil, and the bill was finally defeated. On general principles any interference by the States with any kind of trading is to be deprecated, and it is not easy to see how the line can be drawn legislatively between legitimate, prudential, and, therefore, beneficial speculation and organised attempts to get up "corners" which have no economic justification. Legislation against speculation, even effectual, as the "Picayune" quite correctly point out, would often do far more harm than good. Yet the New Orleans journal predicts that something of the kind will certainly be attempted unless the exchanges so order their trading regulations as to prevent corners in cotton and grain. Something, it is suggested, might be done by the influence of public opinion, if it could be so aroused as to make such proceedings disreputable. Undoubtedly, public opinion, when thoroughly aroused, can exercise, and has frequently exercised a far more potent economic influence than is sometimes supposed.

Messrs. Hubbard Bros and Co.'s circular, dated New York, August 11, describes crop accounts, both public and private, as "so generally favourable that they have ceased to exert an influence on prices." Recent rains have eleminated the question of drought for the present, and a tropical storm seems the best chance for the bull faction. "The strong statistical position in Liverpool is the main support to prices, and it is difficult to foresee any sharp decline until it is relieved either by shipments from here or from the new crop. Practically the only complaint from the growing crop is that it is late, a feature which gives confidence to the holders of the near-by position and checks any short selling." Messrs. Hubbard remark on the absence of estimates of the coming crop, and we may believe that the prophets are not very anxious, in the circumstances, to commit themselves. They can report no improvement in the demand for goods in the American markets, although the curtailment in production was expected to provoke it. They "judge for the small volume of daily transactions that the majority of the trade are waiting for further light on these questions of crop or consumption." Circulars from the cotton belt are not invariably encouraging to those who look for cheap cotton, but Messrs. F. J. Badger & Co., of San Antonio, Texas, are exceptions to the general rule. Under date of August 8 they report most favourable conditions:—"The plant has made excellent progress, and we are almost entirely without complaints of any kind; even the weevil seems to have taken a vacation for the time being." They consider the critical period in South-west Texas to be past, and that with favourable weather to gather the crop a largest on record may be made for that region. They conclude:—"Cotton is opening in the country south of here, and with a continuation of existing conditions we look for picking to commence in that section next week."

In their letter dated New York, August 8, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of Wall-street, confirm the prevalent idea that the "slump" in really high-class securities in the American market has been very largely due to the necessity of raising funds to cover loans for speculative purposes. Continued liquidation, we are told, carried the stock market down to new low-level records. Intrinsic values received scant consideration, the better-class securities being sacrificed to protect those which were practically unsaleable. Much of this liquidation was forced; the enormous shrinkage in values compelled leaders to sell "collateral." This compulsory liquidation "must have cancelled an enormous volume of obligations of all sorts." To that extent the situation has been improved. But the losses have been exceedingly severe, and the downward movement gained such a momentum that "it is difficult to check until all the weak spots have been thoroughly eliminated." Under such conditions the absence of anything like a real panic in New York is quite remarkable, for the declines in prices have been very great. Moreover, the American market just at present seems to dominate all the Stock Exchanges of the world. It at least sounds the keynote. And it is quite clear from the reports and from recent experiences that we have to deal with a factor in that market which if not absolutely new is at least new in its present intensity and prominence A potent reason for the absence of panic, we are told, is the "skilful manner" in which the campaign of liquidation has been conducted. Some of the more powerful interests may have been instrumental in forcing the decline; nevertheless "strong parties" have invariably stepped into the breach and stopped the downward movement when it became too threatening. To this extent Wall-street is indebte to the "community of interest" idea.

The men who dominated vast aggregates of capital knew better than any others the great expansion in all sorts of obligations which culminated in 1902; they, too, knew better than any others that the legitimate growth of business imperatively called for vast outlays of new capital, which could not be deferred and which must impose a strain upon the money market that would fall disastrously on all speculative constructions. They prepared in advance for the events now occurring, which were anticipated by all experienced observers. Men of such power did in a measure prepare to meet these contingencies; they aided the inevitable reaction and also effectually prevented it from developing a panic. Of course "this power has been used by those who exercised it to their own advantage." They put a stop to speculative excesses and restrained the reaction which they induced No more significant testimony to the reality of the dreaded "money power" in the United States could be given. In the presence of a powerful money monopoly it is almost useless to refer to mere economic conditions. Messrs. Clews and Co., however, touch on a few of them. Outside of Wall-street there has been no serious reaction. Quite possibly the depression there will impart a more conservative feeling in commercial and industrial circles which will do no harm. As iron declines the chances improve for enterprises hitherto held in check by high prices. The high price of cotton forces mills to shut down and buyers to diminish their purchases. All concerned are threatened by the unreasonable speculation in cotton, and a sense of relief will be felt when this disturbance is ended. Improvement should follow the removal of abnormal conditions in the iron and cotton industries, though the readjustment period may cause more or less temporary interruption to business. Though the crops are late the promise is for fair yields of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live-stock at good prices. The American farmer is as sure as he can be of another prosperous year. Less concern is shown about the future of the money market, forced liquidation in stocks having done much to solve that problem. Loans remain at a high figure, but bank reserves are rising, and gold imports will soon be facilitated by increased offerings of produce bills. Liquidation may not be entirely over, but the situation is safer to-day than a year ago.

Amongst the list of bounties proposed by the Canadian Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, for support of various industries in the Dominion, the

one on binder twine—an important harvesting requisite, the Canadian manufacturers of which are to be paid a sum equal to the export duty imposed by the Philippines Government on the Manila fibre used in the manufacture of the twine. On such fibre used in the United States the duty is returned, and the bestowal of a bounty on the Canadian twine is defended on the ground that the manufacturers in the Dominion would be placed, otherwise, at a disadvantage, as compared with their American competitors, to the extent of the Philippines export duty on the material. There appears to be much disputation as to the facts. The quantity and proportion of the Manila fibre used in making Canadian binder twine are points on which there is disagreement, and there is said to be no question that Manila fibre has been frequently offered for sale in Canada by American dealers with the rebate of the Philippines export duty, or, in other words, on the same terms as when sold to American manufacturers. But all the fibre exported to Canada is not sold on these terms. The Conservative opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government urge that, instead of a bounty, a duty should be imposed on all binder twine imported into Canada, whether made from Manila fibre or not. This, however, would merely have the effect of raising the price to the Canadian farmer. The case is a curious illustration of the modifications in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Free Trade opinions. It is quite obvious that the Canadian Government will pay the Philippine export duty on Manila fibre sent to Canada.

A report has been received at the State Department in Washington from the American and Mexican Currency (Silver) Commission reviewing the proceedings in Paris and at the Hague, to which cities, it will be remembered, the delegates proceeded after terminating their official negotiations in London. It appears from this latest report that the French Commissioners appointed to confer with the mission were not authorised to express any opinion respecting the proposals submitted. M. Pallain, on behalf of himself and his French colleagues, stated that they would make a report to the French Minister of Finance, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would ultimately communicate, through diplomatic channels, the conclusions of the French Government to the Government of the United States. During the discussion with the French representatives it appears to have been generally agreed that a stable rate of exchange with China is urgently desirable, and on the part of the French the opinion was expressed that it would be practicable to inaugurate a Chinese currency on a gold basis. No serious objection was raised to the proposal of a ratio of 32 to 1 for the Chinese silver coinage, though the French delegates suggested a ratio of 31 to 1 of gold. The French delegates for their part hinted, further, that, with a view to encouraging the use of silver in the arts, the French Government might be induced to abolish or reduce the existing tax on articles manufactured of silver. From France the American and Mexican delegates proceeded to Holland. They report that the Netherlands delegateds, with whom they conferred at the Hague, seemed to approve the plan for a gold standard for China so far as they expressed any opinions; but this may suggest that nothing very decided was elicited and that Holland will wait for a lead from the other Power of Europe. It may readily be believed that, in view of her own currency position and its relation to the currency of the Dutch East Indies, Holland will not be hasty in promoting any measures which might further jeopardise the monetary position of silver and increase the strain on gold. At the date of the report the travelling Commission had had two interviews in Berlin with the German delegates appointed to meet them, but the results are not stated. They expected to arrive at St. Petersburg at the beginning of the present month and to finish their labours in Europe this week. In that case they are to return to the United States about September 1.

The difficulties with which Mr. Consul Richards has had to contend in preparing his report on the trade of Damascus for 1902 may be estimated when he states that in the absence of satisfactory statistical information he has been compelled to rely upon private and separate inquiries among the merchants and commission agents of the city. It is curious, too, that the population of Damascus should be variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000, and significant that the Beirut-Damascus road, "which at one time was one of the best-kept highways in the East, has fallen into utter disrepair since it lapsed into the possession of the Turkish Government." It is satisfactory to know that "with some notable exceptions" we are likely to hold our own in the market. Iron imports from the United Kingdom have, however, almost disappeared under stress of Belgian and Swedish competition, and in various metal goods, in sacking, and in prints we are losing ground, though Italy is now a formidable competitor in prints, and other Continental countries have improved their positions in this article. Mr. Richards says that a general agreement among Italian spinners to raise the price of yarn has resulted in a considerable decrease in their trade, the gainers being Great Britain and India. We have gained, too, in yarns imported for dyeing, which were previously obtained in the dyed state from Germany. It is suggested that Belgian competition in yarn may be feared in the near future. Continental traders offer the advantage of easier terms—commonly six months' credit,—which contrast with the cash payments exacted by British merchants. In woollen cloths we are said to suffer from the too great length of our pieces, as a poor tailor cannot afford to buy 60 or 100 yards at a time. The report contains some notes on Homs and Hamah, now connected with Damascus by rail, and something of their importance may be indicated by the fact that Homs, the largest weaving centre in Syria and Palestine, has an output of about 1,500,000 pieces of cloth, most of which are sent to Damascus, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Egypt.

SOKOTO SULTAN KILLED.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

700 NATIVES SLAIN.

The following telegrams, announcing heavy fighting in Northern Nigeria, in which the ex-Sultan of Sokoto has been killed, were received at the Colonial Office on August 19. They were sent from Zungaru on August 17 by the officer administering the Government of Northern Nigeria:—

August 16.—Barlow reports from Ashaka, July 28, that column consisting of thirty white men, 500 rank and file, four Maxim guns, two 75 mm. guns, made successful attack Burmi, at eleven o'clock in the morning July 27.

Fight continued till dusk. Enemy's forces offered determined opposition. House-to-house fighting; town completely destroyed.

Enemy's loss 700 killed counted.

Casualty return.—Regret to report that Major Marsh, four rank and file, six carriers killed. Captain Hamilton Browne severely wounded, progressing favourably. Slightly wounded: Major Plumme, Captain Lewis. Wounded, sixty-two rank and file; seven carriers.

A subsequent telegram, sent the same day from Zungaru, reads:—

August 17.—Ex-Sultan of Sokoto and also most of the chiefs killed Burmi. Full report by telegram follows.

After the occupation of Sokoto by the British on March 15 last the Sultan fled with a few followers. He gradually collected a force and towards the end of May attacked the British troops but was defeated and again fled, striking out eastwards from Kano. He was pursued and a sharp fight took place in which the British loss was four men killed and one white officer slightly wounded and one white non-commissioned officer severely wounded. Since then he has been carrying on desultory guerilla warfare. As reported yesterday he inflicted a severe check on Captain Sword's pursuing force killing four and wounding sixty. This reverse to the British troops had the effect of largely increasing the ex Sultan's following.

Brevet-Major Francis Charles Marsh, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, who is reported killed was born in September 1876, and was thus nearly sixty-seven years of age. He was appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment on February 21 last. He had previously seen service with the West African Frontier Force from November 1897 to July 1899, and was then on special service in South Africa.

Brevet-Major C. W. Barlow, who reports the above engagement, belongs to the Essex Regiment, and was appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment in January of this year.

THE [redacted]G TALE.

(From page 4.)

The Taipan cleared [redacted]oat as though he would sing. I interrupted him with: "Most exalted sufferink, my friend cannot sing a note; but if your high mightiness will but listen to your most humble admirer for a moment, he will endeavour to tell yon all about it. (sings):—

"I am a journalistic fellow
I've just arrived from Japan,
My mate here, though a jaundiced yellow,
Is a harmless young Taipan.

We've sailed together o'er many seas,
And ridden in countless trains,
My mate, here, carries the bulk of the dollars,
And I—the whole of the brains.

So if your majesty wishes to squeeze
The Taipan—the easiest way
Is, to sit on his chest, while Li Lien does the rest.
And you'll pocket six thousand to day.

But if your majesty wishes your charms,
Pourtrayed for the good of the reader.
Why, I am the man who will do it the best.—
A thousand times better than Ouida.

Dowager Empress brings the song to an abrupt termination with the following:—

"There's nothing I want from you, young man,
Except you'll give China a rest,
I've no use for journalists here in Pekin.
Taipan, dear, I love you the best"
(Sensation, excursions and alarums!)

* * *

I thought I had seen the last of the Taipan! To my astonishment her Majesty vaulted lightly over the footlights and in two minutes she and the Taipan were waltzing round the hall never before desecrated in such a manner, the Taipan singing his head off:

O derry, down derry,
It's evident, cherie,
Peking is the very
Best best place in the world for to live in
Tsi-hsi is, down derry,
As sweet as a cherry,
Though brown as a berry,
So merry, so merry,
Hi derry, hi derry, hi derry, down derry!

Then followed a wild fandango at the close of which the precious pair did a double split!

* * *

"Quills" gasped Smithson, thus familiarly addressing me, for the first time, "It's the weight that tells."

"Weight," shrieked the Dowager, "What is weight?

"Weight, most august empress," said Prince Chuan, who had walked in from the stalls and opened his Pocket Dictionary "is that which we cannot see or hear or touch, but that which we can only feel ourselves; yet may not politely be referred to in another."

"Then why does he talk of it?"

Seemed to me there would have been another row in a minute, but luckily the chorus re-entered. They did not sing an original song but simpering round the stage in single file, gradually broke into a giddy whirl, and hummed the thing from 'Geisha," which goes something like this:

"Ching ching Chinaman, chop, chop, chop,
Me afraid, we afraid, you'll come an awful crop.
Ching ching folliner, chop, chop,
Taipan neverdance again; he going to lose his mop."

"Varlets," screamed the Dowager, "you are going to have a new sensation I name the Taipan my heir" apparent." Someone objected that the Taipan was not the possessor of a pigtail.

"Sall light," said Ching Wong Fu, and One tin Lung in unison," We've seen him before."

Then bowing to me her Majesty was pleased to observe "Look here, young fellow, the interview is closed."

* * *

I was conducted through the hall of the Thingumbob and shoved "sans ceremonie" into a cage. "Always keep our singing birds in cages," explained Chuan-sli-tung. "We are going to make Taipan drum-major of the first regiment of guards, but he must never again give us that war dance of his tribe. As for you, we've been looking for journalists sometime and you will do almost as well as one of those Shanghai follows. Mean to execute 'em first and try 'em afterwards. The offence, like that in another celebrated case, will come afterwards."

With that he closed the door and at the sound of the bolt I awoke!

* * *

Also * * *

Likewise * * *

And now comes the saddest part of my story.

* * *

The other fellows were not present at this interview. They set out to see the Great Wall and somehow or other, as the Fates willed it, the elephant which was drawing their motor-car stumbled. "Trod on a tin-tack" said one. "Better a cycle in Europe than a motor in Cathay" observed another, philosphically. But it is ill to jest when the heart is sick and the knees broken One of the opposition shop is "hors de combat."

"Never desert a pal while he has money" said Confucius.

So we shall wait here (at the office's expense of course) until he is recovered. God send it may be soon.

This is Smithson, after a month of marking time in our own ground. And this is how we see the sun going down on the Long Trail.

But it will rise again!

Miss Helen Gerrisch, of Lowell (Indiana), was made sole heiress to a fortune of some £40,000 by the will of her uncle. But she declines to accept it, saying that she has no more right to it than the other members of the family.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 25 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Abbi, c and b Choonilal	9
Arabi, b Bhataodeker	2
Peermohamed, c Bhatodeker, b Choonilal	4
H C Tayabjee, l-b-w, b Shinker	31
Dawood, run out	1
Tamboowalla, b Bhataodeker	1
Somjee R, b Bhataodeker	6
Mirza, b Choonilal	5
S C Tayabji, b Bhataodeker	1
Yusufbhai, b Bhataodeker	16
Allisha, not out	9
Extras	6
Total	93

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Sinker, b Abba	23
Munsif, b Tamboowala	4
Choonia, b Abba	1
S A Shetty, b Tamboowalla	2
Sanzgiri, b Tamboowalla	9
Thakur, not out	25
Dhargelker, b Abba	1
Bhataodeker, c Peermohamed, b Abba	3
Prabhaker, b Tamboowalla	0
Pitamber, c Abba, b Tamboowalla	20
Kothare, b Tamboowalla	3
Extras	29
Total	118

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhanat ground on Sunday, and resulted in a draw.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mehrbomjee, c Thakur, b Date	164
H E Moos, s b Date	47
K R Driver, b Date	1
D M Raja (Senior, l-b-w) b Vakil	8
G J Karaka, b Date	16
M D Cooniger, b Date	1
Pochkhanawalla, c Seshachari, b Talpade	1
Saojans, not out	14
Doctor, b Date	0
Bulsara, c Banda, b Date	5
J F Ormriger, c Date, b Date	6
Extras	7
Total	201

HINDU GYMKHANA.

G R Bandu, not out	64
K Seshachar, b Bulsara	0
W B Talpade, c Moos, b Bulsara	0
C V Mehta, b Bulsara	50
P K Telang, not out	29
Masurker	Did not bat
Parshottam	
Thakur	
Date K A	
Bhatavdeker	
D Vakil	
Extras	9
Total	149

P. W. D. C. C. vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Marine Lines maidan, and ended in a win for the Improvement Trust by 20 runs. The chief scores for the winners were Mr. Divecha 35, C. M. Ali 12, and S. F. Dias 10.

P. W. D. C. C.

T Cassels, c Bhapkar, b Pinson	17
D E Stanley, c Dias, b Pinson	14
L E Hogan, run out	0
Servai	1
R Oliver, c and b Ali	12
Theodore, c and b Pinson	0
Hildreth not out	7
Higgins, b Pinson	3
Hepworth, c Ali, b Pinson	0
Gonsalves, c Dias, b Pinson	0
Smithers b Ali	1
Extras	5
Total	60

R. I. T. C. C.

Divecha, b Oliver	35
C M Ali, b Cassels	12
R Sorabji, b Hildreth	7
Mantri, c Smithers, b Hildreth	0
Pinson, c and b Hildreth	2
Bam, b Oliver	5
S F Dias run out	10
Bhapoo, c Oliver, b Hildreth	4
Bhapurkar, c Hepworth, b Hildreth	0
Atramram, b Hildreth	0
S J D'Souza, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	80

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. ALLIANCE C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in victory for the John Bright C. C. by 44 runs. The winners made 123 to which Mr. Pocha Lam contributed 32 and Messrs. F. Vajifdar, M. Mulla, P. Kapadia, D. Sethna and B. Deboo 9, 17, 11, 12 and 20 runs respectively. Mr. Vasaigara bowled remarkably well for the Alliance, capturing 9 wickets for 49 runs. The Alliance team scored 79 runs to which Mr. F. Colabawala contributed 41. Messrs. M. B. Irani and Kapadia bowled well for the John Bright and secured 4 and 3 wickets respectively.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Application in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Act during the week ending 29th August. Horace Chatineau Hills, manager of The Industrial Engineering Company, Newton Iron Works, Hyde, Chester, England and William Gibson Primrose, engineer, of the same address. Improvements in pneumatic hammers and like percussive tools. Harry Dain Hinks, managing Director, of James Hinks and Son, Limited, lamp manufacturers, of Nos. 91 to 96, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, England. Improvement in lamps, burning light or volatile oils. Robert Wighton Moncreeff, engineer, of Ekley Grange, Newport, Pagnell Buckinghamshire, an apparatus for spinning and doubling. Robert Wighton Moncrieff, engineer of Eakley Orange, Newport, Pagnell, an apparatus for spinning and doubling. Charles Gibson, sub-conductor, Military Works Services, serving at Jalaphar, Darjeeling, India. A machine designed to be used in conjunction with electric or other motors for Pulling punkahs, and for other purposes; Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton, merchant, partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, and Donald Black, engineer, both of 16, Stand Road, Calcutta, Improvements in elevators for discharging or loading coal or other cargo in bulk from the holds of vessels and similar purposes,; William Thompson, mining engineer, of 7 and 2, Great Winchester Street, London and Thomas Samuel Hughes, engineer, of 51, Artesian Road, Bayswater, London, Improvements in hand trucks or trolleys.; Herman Charles Woltereck, consulting chemist, of 3, of Edinburgh mansions, Howick Place, Victoria Street, London, process for the production of ammonia by synthesis.; James Price Cleghorn, consulting engineer, at present residing at No. 2, Pears Bagan Road, Ballygunge, in Calcutta, British India. A new or improved process of preserving meat, fowl, fish and other substances, and apparatus therefor; Thoms Macalpine, consulting and research chemist, of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex. Improvements in refining mineral or petroleum oils.

NORTH SEA DISASTER.

FEARED LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.

A South Shields telegram states that all hope has been abandoned of the South Shields sailing ship Isabella Walker. There is no longer any doubt but that the vessel, which has not been heard of since sailing from the Tyne, bound for Exeter, early last month, has gone down with her entire crew. It is presumed that the Isabella Walker has foundered after collision off the Dudgeon with a big grain-laden ship the Theodora, of Christiansand, which should have reached Hull early in July. Quantities of wreckage have been passed and from the description the owner (Mr. Pearson) of the Isabella Walker has little doubt in his mind that the wreckage belonged to his ship. Quantities of wreckage have also been recovered in the same locality from the Theodora. Through this disaster it is feared that the total loss of life reaches thirty. The Theodora carried 13 men, all of whom belonged to Norway. The Isabella Walker was commanded by Captain George Holmes, of Guernsey. Albert Clerkson, of Whitby, was the mate, F. Brooke (Goole) cook and the seamen, John Laure, Martin Anderson P. Pitkander, and Oscar Lasko all resident at Shields.

"Pearls in the Mouth."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of Rowland's Odonto. It tradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for Rowland's Odonto.

GREAT STORM AT COLOMBO.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTIONS.

The "Times of Ceylon" of the 2nd instant gives the following details of the great storm with which Colombo has just been visited:—

Last night there raged one of the most boisterous storms which has been experienced in Colombo for some time. The damage it has caused is patent on all hands. There are numerous telegraphic interruptions; the telephone service in the outlying District is dislocated and wires are broken or have fallen to the ground along with their poles. Trees and branches lie prone across the roads in various places and altogether the Cinnamon Gardens wore a most dishevelled appearance early this morning. The Post office officials cannot recall the exact date of the last big storm, but they agree that this was far more distructive than is the usual out break, when damages is caused chiefly by lightning. It seems to particularly noteworthy from the fact that, as far as at present ascertained the wind only played havoc with wires and poles, whereas the effect of lightning such as in fused wires, has not been remarked, Mr. D. W. Monigu, at 7 o'clock this morning, visited the Districts where the results of the storm were most apparent, and now four inspectors with adequate gangs of coolies are hard at work repairing the damages in Colombo. It is hoped that masters will be righted by this evenig.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The harbour during the gale, presented a scene of great confusion. The full force of the wind was felt by the vessels a anchor, and the sea was very rough, especially off Kochchikadde. The darkness was intense during the heavy rain, and, to add to the confusion, scores of various craft broke from their moorings and drifted about. From midnight till about 2 o'clock in the morning the harbour was full of drifting native vessels, small steamers, cargo lighters, and boats, and navigation was for a time dangerous. A serious loss was sustained by the harbour authorities in the foundering of the lighter ship. This vessel, which is moored at the end of the north-west breakwater now being completed, displayed a red beacon light to warn the shipping entering the port at night. The vessel was firmly moored, and had withstood the attacks of several monsoons, but last night's gale proved too much for it. It strained at its moorings to an alarming extent and, about 2 o'clock in the morning, the moorings parted. The frightened native attendants, who sleep on the vessel took to the ship's boat and got ashore. In the darkness the vessel foundered, carrying with it the valuable revolving light. Some harbour policemen, who were out on patrol duty had a narrow escape from drowning. The gale struck the boat broadside on, and, of the five men on it, two were washed overboard. They clung to a mooring buoy and were rescued by a passing boat. The boat with the other men in it drifted and was driven ashore at Kochchikadde. The steamers Hacfaes and Port Tewfik and several native brigs broke from their moorings and drifted towards Mutwal, but they were brought back with some difficulty and re-moored. The Ceylon Wharfage Company, Limited lost a large composite lighter, which was partly loaded with rice alongside the B. I. steamer Booldana, and one of their coal stage boats moored off Kochchikadde was driven ashore and damaged. Eight empty coal-lighters belonging to Messrs. Fasse and Company, when were moored off the roof of the breakwater broke loose and drifted towards Mutwal. They were recovered this morning, but four of the number were seriously damaged through collision with drifting boats. The Cargo Boat Despatch Co. lost two lighters, with about 40 tons of coal in them off Kochchikadde both sinking in deep water. The Colombo Lighterage Co. lost a stage boat off the coaling grounds, while two other lighters were driven ashore. The firms of Saraffaly, Fakirdeen and Co. and Sayadoo and Co. also lost a number of cargo and coal lighters. Mr. R. Skelton's racing yacht Meenatchie parted her moorings and drifted ashore at the Reclamation grounds and on re-floating her this morning she sank. Mr. W. Lindsay, of the Harbour Works and some of the pilots were busy the greater part of the night in re-mooring vessels that were drifting about in the harbour.

VINEGAR AS A CURE FOR COBRA BITE.

Mr. Chas. J. Greengrass writes to the "Madras Mail":—While encamped at Karvetnagar on the 26th ultimo, a young woman of the Chamar caste was brought into camp about 9 a.m. bitten by cobra snake. Her relatives intended taking her into the village to the local mantram-wallah who was credited with the power of curing all snake bites by simply tying a string round the patient's neck and uttering incantations. The mother of the woman informed me that this cobra snake had been a family swamy of theirs for some time past and was well known to the whole village, and resident in a hole just outside their hut. On this particular evening this swamy seems to have taken it into his head to study the culinary art and had taken up his abode amongst the cooking utensils. When her daughter entered the hut to remove these, the snake coiled itself round her ankle and bit her on the right foot. This had happened about an hour previously. I persuaded the mother to allow me to give a medicine in my possession a trial first before interviewing the mantram-wallah. This she agreed to do.

To the bitten woman was to all appearance dead, her breathing and pulse were almost imperceptible, her jaws tightly closed eyes closed with lids stretched tightly over the eyes, and extremities cold. If she had been bitten only an hour previous to my seeing her the amount of poison injected must have been very large indeed for I am sure another half hour would have seen life extinct. On examining the right foot, two fang marks were plainly visible on the inner side just below the ankle. I immediately tied a ligature about the ankle and taking out my razor made two cross incisions one inch long and an eight of an inch deep over the fang marks, and squeezed out as much of the blood as I could. The wound was then opened out and some malt vinegar poured in, while the surface round about the wound was well rubbed in with the fluid. Half a wine glass of vinegar, diluted with the same quantity of water, was with difficulty coaxed down her throat, her mouth having to be forced open. Having no stimulants in camp, some native liquor was procured from and a wine-glass of this mixed with a cup of coffee was administered internally, strong coffee being given to her at intervals. As the vinegar dried on the wound, some more was poured in at short intervals, the rubbing of the foot with vinegar being kept up continuously.

For about half an hour there was no change in the woman's condition either way, when at the end of that time a few short moans showed that the treatment was having effect. In about an hour's time the patient began to show symptoms of returning consciousness and in an hour and half after commencement of the treatment she was able to open her eyes and speak, complaining of a choking, oppressive feeling on the chest. The rubbing was now stopped, and in about another half hour she was able to use her limbs, and full intelligence had returned. She was kept in camp till next morning, when the ligature was removed, and she returned to her village with the help of her relatives, though still very weak. I hear, on enquires, that the woman had quite recovered by next evening and that she is now in her normal health.

BURIED IN TAR.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO TWO CHILDREN.

An accident of a particularly painful nature by which two children were terribly injured, happened in High-street, Peckham, on Aug. 20.

The centre of the road is torn up pending the introduction of electric traction, and a temporary raised tramline was laid at the side of the road.

About 9-30 a two horsed cart carrying a caldron containing a ton of boiling tar, which was being used on the line, was in the street when opposite to the shop of Mr Valentine a newsagent a wheel caught against the temporary line, and the sudden strain snapped the axle.

Two children—Sidney West, aged ten, and Bertram Oldfield, aged seven—were looking at the pictures in the shop when the accident occurred. The caldron of tar toppled on to the pavement, and the boiling liquid fell upon the boys.

Shrieking with agony, they stumbled, half dead with fear and pain, in to the shop and West fell upon the floor writhing and covered from head to foot with tar.

The other boy fell upon his hands and his fingers were stuck together with the tar, while tar also covered nearly every part of his clothing.

A hundred persons were ready to give assistance but nothing could be done for the children until they reached Camberwell Infirmary, where doctors and nurses relieved the little ones' sufferings as far as was possible.

It was stated at the hospital last night that both children were put under chloroform while the tar was removed. There were hopes that they would recover.

Oldfield, said one of the doctors, has not been burned about the head, but West is in great pain His head is burned, and, of course, both children are suffering from great shock. Oldfield's hands were fixed together with the tar when he was brought here.

One of the horses attached to the cart was smothered with the boiling liquid, and had to be killed.

The boiling tar poured into the news agent's shop and also over the roadway and the wheels of several vehicles became embedded, and remained fast until the tar was dug away.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

PORTS TO BE OPENED.

Washington, Aug. 17 (Reuter).—Mr. Conger, United States Minister at Pekin, has secured a written promise from Prince Ching to sign the American commercial treaty, including a clause providing for the opening of Mukden and Ta-tung-kau on October 8.

Pekin, August 17.—The arrangement made by Mr. Conger with the Chinese Government for the signing of the commercial treaty with the United States on the date of the final evacuation of Manchuria, to which Russia has pledged herself, ends the stubborn resistance of China, which at one time promised to be successful. Prince Ching retreated from one defence to another until all were exhausted. He first argued Russian opposition, then that he had not been informed that Russia had consented to the treaty. Finally he refused because China was unable to open towns which were held by another Power. When this settlement was proposed, with the explanation that China must presume that Russia intended to fulfil the evacuation agreement, Prince Ching reluctantly surrendered. Ta-tung kau is a small port without promise of much business to attract foreigners in the near future. Its opening is important, mainly as a victory for the open-door principle.

Commenting on the arrangement made by Mr. Conger with Prince Ching for the signing of the American commercial treaty, together with the clause providing for the opening of Mukden and Ta-tunk-kau on Oct. 8, the Berlin Post says that it will be necessary to wait and see whether Russia really gives her assent to the opening of the two places. If it be pointed out that Russia must evacuate them by Oct. 8, the proposition is in itself perfectly correct; it is a pity, however, that Russia has not troubled herself about a similar "must" which applied to her occupation of Manchuria for a definite time. Nevertheless it is probably in Russia's own interest to open the door in order to make the vast new territories she has won for her trade accessible.

It is not often says the correspondent of the "Times" that a German journal of the type of the post which speaks with some authority on foreign politics ventures to make even so mild a reflection as this on Russian practices. There has however been a distinct tendency during the last few days to criticise, if not to oppose Russian policy. Thus the "Cologne Gazette" has been encouraged to speak of the reparation exacted by Russia for the murder of M. Rostkowsky as "exceptionally severe." Europe, perhaps is to be amused by a little piece of by-play while German and Russian sailors "fraternise" at Vladivostok for the benefit of Pekin and Tokio.

THE NEW VICEROYALTY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Aug. 14:—

True to the principle that Germany has no interest in Manchuria, the German Press has little comment to offer upon Russia's latest step in the Far East. The "Vossische Zeitung," which recognises that the powers conferred on Admiral Alexieff are tantamount to the incorporation of Manchuria and the Liau-tung Peninsula in the Russian Empire, says that it cannot be maintained that, so far as the Foreign Office is concerned, Russia has deliberately misled Europe as to her intentions. The Berlin Liberal organ seems to think that Count Lamsdorff would have been glad to let things develop gradually in the Far East, but that his hand has been forced by the party of action. M. Witte and General Kuropatkin have travelled in Manchuria Count Lamsdorff has not, and he has come off second best. The "Vossische Zeitung" finds proof of Count Lamsdorff's defeat in the fact that Admiral Alexieff has been given power to enter into diplomatic relations with neighbouring States, and is, therefore, to some extent independent of the Foreign Office. The neighbouring States are, of course, China and Japan. The war party in the latter country believes that the independence of Corea, which is a vital question for Japan, requires that Manchuria should not fall into Russian hands. An outburst of feeling may therefore be expected in Japan, which will very probably be directed against the ineffective alliance with England.

In a further telegram, dated Aug. 16, the same correspondent adds:—

The German Press does not neglect the opportunity afforded by the constitution of a Russian Viceroyalty for the Far East. The incident gives fresh zest to the favourite theme of the antagonism between great Britain and Russia throughout Asia, or, as the German phrase has it, the struggle between the bear and the whale. The constant use of this stock metaphor, by the way, sometimes leads to slight incongruities of expression: it is not long since a leading journal spoke of the bear and the whale as "mining and counter-mining" against each other in Persia. On the present occasion ingenuity is chiefly expended in speculations as to the effect of Russia's latest move on the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The "North German Gazette" professes to think that the concluding sentence of the leading article in the "Times" to which it is pointed out that a Russian Viceroy supported by a powerful army and fleet is installed in the territory in which Russia formerly denounced the presence of a foreign Power as a permanent danger to Chinese independence and to the peace of the Far East is intended to rouse feeling in Japan afresh against Russian policy. The semi-official organ, however, is inclined to think that the Imperial Ukase is a symptom of the peaceable nature of Russo-Japanese relations rather than the reverse and that the Czar's decree has not come as a surprise to diplomatists in Tokio.

The "National Zeitung," at the end of a not unfriendly article on the close of the English Parliamentary session, expresses the hope that Great Britain will in the future be able to settle her differences with Russia with the same skill which she has shown in dealing with problems such as land reform in Ireland and the financing of the South African war. The "Post" says that Germany has no reason to grudge Russia her successful efforts at colonisation (sic) so long as German commercial interests are protected. As Russian exports are agricultural rather than industrial, Germany need not fear that her own export trade in industrial products will suffer.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

A POSSIBLE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphing on Aug. 10 says:—The "Panslavist Svet," which is often well-informed about Russian military movements and intentions devotes a long article to the consideration of a possible war between Japan and Russia. After reviewing the question carefully it expresses the opinion that Japan is not financially in a condition to go to war with any nation. The soberer heads in the country will eventually, the "Svet" thinks, guide its policy into safer chans is than the patriotic outcries of the Tokio professors would seem to indicate.

But if there need not be much anxiety on the score of a possible war with Japan, the case, it says, is otherwise with another threatening danger. The importation of arms into China was forbidden by the Powers for a term which expires in a few weeks. The "Svet" declares that, even long before that date, the Germans in particular have been secretly supplying large quantities of arms to the Chinese. The Powers have not renewed the prohibition, and there can be no doubt that, immediately upon its legal expiry, China will be flooded with European-made arms. What is to be feared in the Far East is, therefore, not a war between Japan and Russia but another and more serious uprising on the part of the Chinese themselves. For this Russia must be prepared. The utterances of diplomatists—for example, Baron Hayashi in London—bear a suspicious resemblance to their expressions of perfect tranquility just before the last outbreak, and their words are, therefore, not to be looked upon as safe guides to a true understanding of the situation.

Although nowhere in this article distinctly stated it is pretty plain that the "Svet" has a mission to insinuate that the massing of Russian troops in the Transbaikal territory has nothing to do with rumours of war with Japan, but is intended to guard against another uprising in China. There is no doubt but that Russia can use to excellent purpose the presence of a large force anywhere near the coveted possessions of the Bogdi Khan, whether in peace time or in war, but it is certain that the enormous expense of conveying them thither has been incurred for a definite aim. If it is not war it is the prosecution of the new line to Kalgan under "peaceful" conditions—that is to say, without interference from the Great Powers.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ADVENTURE.

During a balloon fete given by the Society of Liege, five balloons ascended from the courtyard of the palace of the prince-bishop. The second balloon the Eole, with Dr. Delcominette and a student of medicine, M. Thibert, on board—the aeronaut suspended in a trapeze below the basket—left at four in the afternoon. A lady, who unsuccessfully attempted to prevent M. Thibert from ascending, fainted. The "Mail" correspondent says that the Eole, on rising, broke several windows of the palace and landed on the roof, where the lightning-rod tore a large hole in its covering. Here Dr. Delcominette managed to jump off. The balloon then fell and struck against a house, throwing the aeronaut through a window. He sustained severe injuries, and fractured his right leg. With a bound the balloon then rose, disappearing in the direction of Germany, and carrying M. Thibert, who landed safely at nine o'clock at Warden, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

HERE THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, August 21.

THE BLUE RIBAND OF THE WAVES.

Two years after he had sold one of the finest racing studs ever got together, Lord George Bentinck, seated in the House of Commons Library, received the result of the Derby. One of the horses from which he had parted had won it. He gave what Dizzy described as a sort of superb groan. "All my life I have been trying for this. You do not know what the Derby is, he moaned out. Yes, I do, it is the blue riband of the Turf", answered Disraeli. It is the blue riband of the English Turf, Bentinck slowly repeated to himself, and turning to a table, buried himself in a folio of statistics. It is for the blue riband of the yachting world that Sir Thomas Lipton struggles anew to-morrow. Those who can appreciate the feeling by which Lord George Bentinck was animated will understand the sporting fever which has prompted Englishman after Englishman, to spend his money and his time in the endeavour to bring back to this country the little silver bauble wich so long has been known as the America cup. It cost seventeen pounds to make the cup; it has cost nearly a million and a half pounds to fight for its recovery from the Americans—and to leave it with them.

THE STORY OF A TROPHY.

In the whole domain of sport there is nothing analogous to the history of the America Cup. Originally it was one of a score of trophies for which yachts competed. In 1851, however a Yankee yacht, built from the design of a shipwright named Steers, a man of English parentage, appeared at the Royal Yacht Squadron races at Cowes. It was called the America, and on behalf of the syndicate of the New York Yacht Club members who owned it, Commodore Stevens challenged all comers to race for ten thousand pounds. We had no Liptons in those days. Our lords of the R. Y. S. scowled upon the intruder and drank confusion to him. The speedy America, which had the legs of anything in our waters, won all the minor races in which it was permitted to compete, and finally secured one of the Squadron's Cups by beating fourteen other competitors. The little trophy was taken in triumph across the seas, presented to the New York Yacht Club, and has ever since remained there.

THE CUP THAT STAYED.

From such small beginnings sprang this international competition. It is to-day one upon which the eyes of the whole civilized world are rivetted. The U.S.A. Navy polices the course, and the holding of the race and the reception of the challenger are matters of little less than State import. This is the third attempt by the present challenger. Prior to this there have been ten international contest for the Cup in American waters, and one race between American boats. Canada tried far it in 1876 and again in 1881, but was unsuccessful on both occasions. The other contestants have been Englishmen. For fifteen years after it was taken from England the Cup was forgotten and the fight was not renewed until 1870. Then came the efforts of Mr. J Ashbury, 1870 and 1871, same boat both times followed by the two Canadian trials, first in 1876 by Major Gifford, with a boat designed by Captain Cuthbert, and next by the latter with a vessel of his own fashioning, 1881. Afterwards, Sir R. Sutton, 1885. Lieutenant Henn, R.N., 1886; Sir J. Bell, 1887; Lord Dunraver, 1893 and 1895: Sir Thomas Lipton, 1899, 1901, and again this year.

A

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The new balloon of Santos Dumont (No. 10) is 48 metres long, and has a capacity for gas of 2,010 cubic metres. The gas bag is in the form of a cylinder with rounded end, that of the front tapering to a point. It is divided into three compartments by partitions which keep the gas from sudden displacement. There are also two small gas bags inside the main one to preserve the shape of the latter. The balloon carries two aerial propellers, one at the prow the other at the stern. They are driven independently from a 60 horse-power petrol motor, weighing 160 kilograms, and situated between them. The framework of wood and steell wire is not unlike a lattice girder, with a triangular section, and weighs 100 kilograms.

This framework supports the motor, helices, rudder, and basket of the pilot or aeronaut—that is to say, M. Dumont. Beneath it are supended four basket cars for three passengers, and a second aeronaut, who looks after the stopping arrangements and the passengers. The basket of M. Dumont, the driver, and the second aeronaut are conical, with a square bottom, and those of the passengers are cubical. and about a metre in size, The new balloon having attracted the notice of the French military authorities, M. Dumont has offered it to the Minister of War in the event of war with any Power save Brazil and the United States

According to the "New York Times," Edison holds that his new storage battery for automobiles and troleys is now finished. and by Christmas he will be in a position to supply any demand. He declares that in ten years the odour of gasoline on the pubilc highways will be unknown. As for the lack of re-charging stations, it is being remedied, and he wagers that next year, he will be able to go in his electric motor-car to Chicago and back at a speed of 25 miles an hour, without breakdown or explosion.

The battery will be made in four sizes to run 25, 50 75, and 100 miles with a charge. If desired, larger or smaller sizes will also be supplied. Tests of the new battery in one of Altman's delivery waggons proved that one weighing 650lbs. drove the vehicle 36'8 miles, whereas the old lead battery weighing 1,230lbs. only did 25 miles. Moreover, the old battery occupied 12'3 cubic feet of space, and the new only 8,5 cubic feet

A notable result of the eruption of Mont Pelee Martinique, is a huge obelisk, or towar of rock, extruded from the top, and adding 800 or 900 feet to its height which is now some 5,000 feet. The pillar issues from the new cone of the volcano, and virtually plugs it. At its base the column is some 300 to 350 feet thick, and from certain points of view tapers to a needle or aiguille. It also appears to bend, or arch, over towards the south-west, or in the direction of Saint Pierre. On the south-western face it is cavernous and slaggy, showing where explosions have carried away parts of the substance. On the opposite or north-eastern, face, the surface appears solid and smooth, but having parallel grooves like glacial markings. It shows the marks of attrition by the surrounding rock.

The tower is composed of lava, which solidified before it could flow over the crater. The mass has grown by accretions from below, and it appears to have a vent, or tube, up its interior, as red-hot stones and steam have been observed to issue from the apex. The formation seems to account for the sugar loaf and conical hills of volcanic rock found in Scotland and elsewhere—for example, Rio Janeiro.

The United States National Geographic Magazine recently had an interesting article by Professor Grahame Bell on his terahedral kites already mentioned in this column. Very buiyant kites can be built by combining a large number of single kites the resulting shape being also tetrahedral. Nature publishes a summary of his article with illustrations of the kites which are likely to be useful in military or naval reconnaisance, if not even for flying machines.

A tunnel under Behring Strait to connect Alaska with the Trans-Siberian line is again being discussed in the United States, where a scientific journal regards it as a chimerical scheme involving a tunnel of 60 miles, and connecting railways, one of 2,500 miles from Vancouver to the Strait, and another of 2,700 from the Strait to the Trans-Siberian line. Promoters estimate the cost of the tunnel at 20 millions dollars, but the journal points out that 20 miles of subway in New York alone cost 35 millions dollars. An all rail route from Paris to New York is, it says, picturesque, sentimental, and quite impracticable. In the present state of development of North-western America and Nort-eastern Asia it will not get beyond the paper stage.

The Multiface Linotype machine is a new variety capable of printing italics and small caps or black faces, in order to adapt the machine for book offices. The apparatus is illustrated in the Scientific American.

Mr Hugo Halobergar, of Munich, has been trying an electric current sent through the ground as a means of expelling snails and worms from it. One terminal of an electric circuit, having a current of 110 volts, was thrust into the earth, and within a radius of two metres the worms and snails crawled out of earth to escape the current. The terminal consisted of brass rods, and in this way he cleared a piece of land of worms, and he believes that the fostering effect of electricity on plants is partly due to the extermination of parasites at its roots.

An intertional exhibition of child life is to be held next autumn in the Imperial Palace of St. Petersburg. According to the Russian consul-general of New York; it will be a picture of a childhood from birth to school days, and will comprise methods of scientific teaching and physical development nurseries, toys, and games, pictures of children, illustrations of historically famous children, inventions and works of art by children, as well as ethnographical peculiarities in the lives of children.

An American scientific journal publishes a facsimile of the first newspapers ever published on board ship containing wireless news from shore. It appeared on the St. Paul, of the American Line, during a voyage to England on November 15, 1899. The sheet bears the signature of Marconi, and contains several telegrams, the first of which was received on board at 1-50 p.m., when the ship was 66 miles from the Needles. The loss of the U. S. cruiser Charleston and the safety of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking are among the items of news given. Bombardment of Kimberley, effected the destruction of one tin pot. It was auctioned for £200. It is felt that period of anxiety and strain is over and that our turn has come.

The other day, at Croydon, according to a local paper, the bridesmaids at a wedding, which was solemnised at West Croydon Tabernacle, were in 'nurses' uniform blue cornflower dresses, white aprons and caps.' It is observed in the report of the wedding that this attire was most applicable, the bride having served many years in hospital work. There is no suggestion that the bridesmaids themselves were nurses, and if the hospital work in which the bridge was formerly engaged was that of a nurse, the selection of uniform which should be strictly confined to those who have the right to wear it is all the more to be condemned. It is not stated that the two 'grooms-men' were clad in wig and gown; but it would have been no more unseemly for them to have masqueraded as barristers than it was for the bridesmaids to 'get themselves up' as nurses.

We have heard a great deal lately about public baths, and as to weather or not they pay. Of one thing we can be certain, and it is that, given the baths are well managed, they cannot fail to do good, It is equally certain that the poorer classes cannot have in their homes the large baths and the supply of hot and cold water enjoyed by those who are richer than they. There only remain the public baths. We enter a very earnest plea for the buildings and maintenance of covered-in swimming baths available all the year round. We are not at all clear that careful management could not make then remunerative. In any case, the call upon the common funds should not be helping to produce better and stronger men and women, more able to fight life's battle and to become respectable citizen earning a decent livelihood. If the improvement is to be looked for in the normal status and condition of the poor, be sure of it, cleanliness of living, both in the person and in the home, must bear a great part in the process of change. Why should it not be part of the curriculum of a Board school, for example, for all the children to be taken to a swimming bath? Would the general education of the race be the worse for a short time on, say, two days a week lost in getting the body clean, and incidentally in learning to swim? In our opinion the matter is of national importance—of quite as much importance as reading, writing, and arithmetic—and might, therefore, well occupy the attention of those responsible for the legislation of the country.

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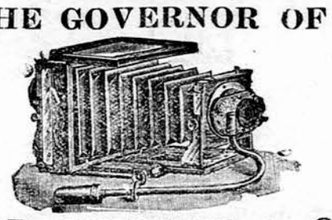

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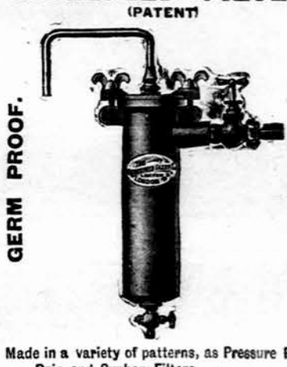

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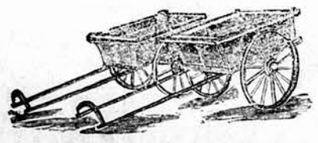

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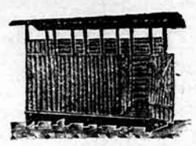

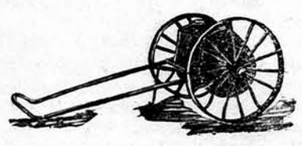

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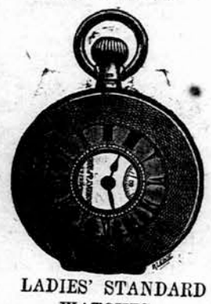

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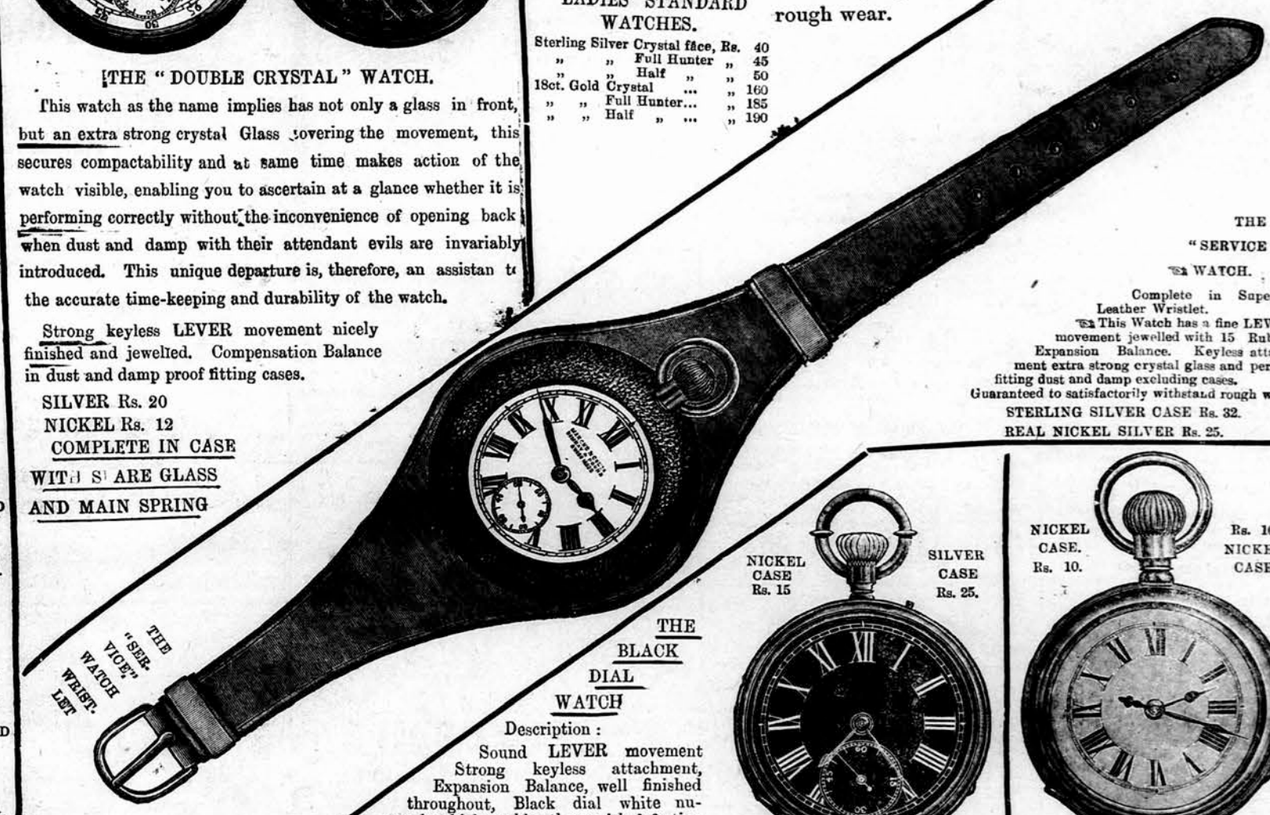

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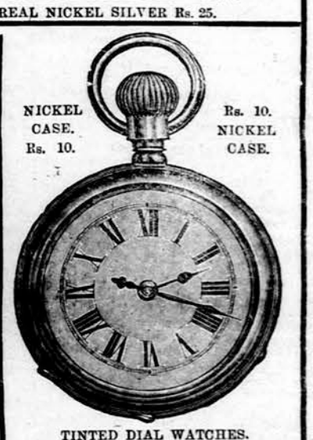

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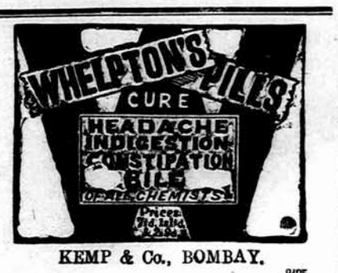

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